THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Views of the Mormon Women—The Edmunds Resolution Discussed in the Democratic Caucus—The Butler-Corbin Case Again Postponed—Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The senators held a caucus this morning to consider what course to pursue on the resolution of Senator Edmunds, now pending in the senate in relation to the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and to protect all citizens in the exercise of all rights secured by the law passed for that purpose, etc.

The democratic senators agreed upon the substitute for the above named resolution to be offered when it shall be taken up for consideration in the senate, while in this substitute they admit the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution to be of binding force and validity. They regard Senator Edmunds's resolution as proposing legislative action in conflict with the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, particularly in Cruikshanks's case regarding these amendments, and they quote from the dicta of the court to sustain the ground which will be taken in the substitute that the United States have no citizens distinctively their own, and that the constitution does not confer the right to vote on any one, but simply confers the privilege of freedom from any discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition, and that the regulation of suffrage belongs exclusively to the several states.

The meeting of the senate privileges and elections committee, which was called for the purpose of acting on the Corbin-Butler contest to-day, did not take place, there being less than a quorum present. None of the democratic members of the committee were present on account of a party caucus on Edmunds's resolution.

The judiciary committee of the house have been pathetically appealed to by a delegation of Mormon women, against the enforcement of the anti-polygamy law of 1872. Mrs. Wells, one of the speakers, said: "We have been driven westward from state to state, and at last took refuge on soil not belonging to the United States, but Mexico. We were thought unfit to live under the free American flag, and we took that wilderness in which to build up a civilization of our own, and to worship God according to our consciences. When the United States took possession of our territory we were again hunted down by Gentiles who followed us there, and who saw that we had comfortable homes, good husbands, and were rearing children in our faith—good children, owned and blessed by their kind fathers. These men have stirred up the Christian women of our country, who, in appealing to you to further afflict us, know not what they do. We have no dram-shops, no paupers, no outcast women, no illegitimate children. Enforce this cruel law, let the Gentiles rule that territory, and you must build prisons for our husbands and alms-houses for our children; and we—what shall we be before your eyes?" Mrs. Williams, a daughter of Brigham Young, said: "My father, Brigham Young, loved his children, owned them and provided for them. Will the government of the United States make these women outcasts who are now honored wives and mothers, grown gray in rearing sons good citizens of the United States? We thought that the constitution of the United States would protect us in the free exercise of religion, and that the law would be pronounced unconstitutional. Now that the supreme court has decided otherwise, we come to you for protection. We are United States citizens, born on American soil. We are a strength to this nation. Nowhere will you find braver or truer men than our husbands and the sons we are rearing." Mr. Conger asked what definite action this committee was requested to take. The reply was: "You are requested to frame a better bill than this now on the calendar of the committee on territories, which punishes all Mormon women for no crime—they have not married several husbands—and which punishes all Mormon men for the only redeeming feature in their peculiar institution—claiming and recognizing these women as wives. That is the crime men see in Utah—not living with several women, but honoring them and claiming them as wives. Enact a law, if at all, which will have power to protect these women and their children, and repeal whatever does them wrong."

The financial bill introduced in the senate by Cockrell provides, among other things, for the retirement and cancellation of all outstanding legal-tenders and national bank-notes, and the issue in their place of treasury notes, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, and receivable in payment for all government dues and demands, except such obligations as are expressly payable in coin by statute. It is also proposed to make these new notes interchangeable with standard silver dollars, and to require the secretary of the treasury to pay out silver dollars in the redemption of government bonds, in the exercise of his rightful option for the benefit of the people.

The United States supreme court, J. Detreville vs. Robert Smalls. Suit to recover possession of land in Beaufort, South Carolina, sold for taxes during the war by the United States district commissioner. The court sustains the judgment of the lower tribunal by holding that the act of congress under which land was sold is not unconstitutional; that the tax sale certificates are themselves presumptive evidence of all the antecedent facts essential to their validity, and that they can be overthrown only by showing that property which they convey was not subject to tax; that the taxes upon it had been paid previous to the sale, or that it had been redeemed. In the present case no evidence is offered sufficient to rebut the presumptive regularity and validity of the tax sale certificates, and the judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justice Field dissenting. It is stated this decision will quiet the titles to more than two thousand pieces of property in South Carolina.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—It is now strongly intimated here that Pitkin will be re-appointed to the Louisiana marshalship. The pressure here and from Louisiana is unusually strong in his favor. The special agent who investigated the charges against Wharton has prepared his report and as soon as it is made definite, action will be taken by the president regarding the marshalship.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Cipher Telegrams in the House—The Minority Representation Bills, Etc.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Messrs. Conkling and Kernan presented a preamble and resolution of the New York legislature opposing the passage of a bill to reorganize the army, or at least, at that portion of the bill relating to the ordnance of the department of the United States arsenals and the ordnance of the stores. Laid on the table, the bill having been reported to the senate.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to provide uniform national currency to retire notes of national banks and to prohibit their incorporation and their issue of notes to utilize silver and silver coin and to provide for a reissue of coin bullion and certificates to provide for the redemption or payment of the bonds of the United States and of the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and to provide for the expansion and contraction of paper currency to meet the business interests of the country. Tabled at the request of Mr. Cockrell, who desires to speak in favor of the measure.

Mr. Morgan presented a series of resolutions expressive of the views of democratic senators upon the constitutional amendments as agreed upon in caucus this morning, which were laid upon the table for the present.

The resolutions are as follows:

1. Resolved, as the judgment of the senate, that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other part of the constitution; that the people of the United States have common interest in the enforcement of the whole constitution in every state, and in the territories of the United States, and that it is alike the right and the duty of the United States, so far as the power has been delegated to them to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all rights thereby secured.

2. Resolved, That the government of the United States and the governments of the several states are distinct and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegeance and whose rights within its jurisdiction it might protect, that the government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone and its authority is defined and limited by the constitution to all powers not granted to it by that instrument nor prohibited by it to states are reserved to states respectively or to the people, and that no right can be acquired under the constitution or secured through the laws of the United States except such as the government of the United States has authority to grant or secure.

3. That the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the states, but the fifteenth amendment of the constitution has invested citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and is within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States, which congress may exert by appropriate legislation, to prevent the denial or abridgement by a state of the right of a citizen to vote when such denial or abridgement is on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude of the voter.

4. That when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of any person who is not so acting by authority and in obedience to the laws of a state, jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the state government and is not in the government of the United States.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In executive session of the senate this afternoon, Edmunds delivered a speech in advocacy of a resolution submitted by him which provides for terminating so much of the treaty of Washington as relates to fisheries by giving the notice required by its provisions. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Judging from present appearances it will be adopted by the senate without opposition, and the president will immediately thereafter give the required notice to Great Britain.

THE HOUSE.

A resolution referring to the question of the electoral frauds will be reported to-morrow. Its reading was called for to-day. It recites that certain alleged telegrams in cipher had been published, indicating that attempts were made, after the presidential election of 1876, to influence, by money or other fraudulent methods, the vote of electors or action of canvassing officers in Florida, South Carolina and Oregon. It therefore directs the committee on investigation of election frauds to inquire into the same, and into any other matter connected with such election, which, in its judgment, may be proper, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time. Also appropriating ten thousand dollars for the purpose of defraying expenses.

The house passed a bill providing for the settlement of outstanding claims against the District of Columbia.

Mr. Springer introduced a bill to secure to the people of every state equal and just representation. He presented, in connection with the bill, a statement showing that under it there would have been elected, at the last November elections, from the south, 34 republicans, instead of six, (or a republican gain of 28) while the democrats would have realized a like gain in the north; that the general result would have been the same, but that the republican minorities at the south and democratic minorities at the north would have been equally represented in congress, and that the 4,000,000 colored population could control the election of twenty-two members in the following states: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; and Virginia, 2.

AMONG THE STATES.

Conkling and Voorhees Renominated—Noble A. Hull.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20.—The democratic caucus to-night nominated D. W. Voorhees for senator for the long term. For the short term, George W. Julian and Voorhees were put in nomination. Julian received five votes and Voorhees sixty-seven—seventy-five being necessary to elect. The republicans nominated General Ben. Harrison for the long term and Hon. Godlove S. Orth for the short term.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 20.—The republican caucus to-night nominated Roscoe Conkling for senator. The democratic caucus is in secret session.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 20.—Lieutenant-Governor Hull gave bond in the sum of three thousand dollars to appear from day to day at the United States circuit court. His case will probably be tried this week. In the United States circuit court the case of the canvassing board of Brevard county, charged with making false returns in the late congressional election, has begun. Several precinct inspectors testified to alteration and forgery of the certificates of election made by them.

SELMA, January 20.—United States Marshal Turner is in jail here for contempt in refusing to obey the order to return to the city court the ballot-boxes and ballots of the November election which were required for evidence before the Selma grand jury. Judge Bruce has issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Turner.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ALBANY, January 21.—The democratic caucus nominated Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer for United States senator.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—In the Louisiana senatorial caucus to-night, the following vote was taken without a choice: Eustis, 32; Kenner, 26; Jones, 21; Lewis, 8, the rest cattering.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The democrats here have decided to cast their votes for Hiester Clymer for senator.

LITTLE ROCK, January 21.—The house adopted a resolution to take evidence of intimidation in this state, under republican rule, to be laid before the committee appointed under Blaine's resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 21.—The democratic caucus nominated General J. C. Black for senator. The nationals' caucus nominated Hon. Alexander Campbell.

MADISON, WIS., January 20.—The republican caucus, up to midnight, had twenty-five unsuccessful ballots for senator.

A TAP FROM TECUMSEH.

General Sherman Gives His Lordly Approval to General Sheridan.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, January 21.—General Sherman has addressed a communication to General Sheridan referring to the recent letter of Secretary Schurz answering Sheridan's strictures on the management of the Indians. Sherman writes: My own judgment is that your answer to a former communication by the Hon. secretary of the interior was all sufficient and perfectly satisfactory to me, to whom it was addressed, and to the secretary of war, to whom I referred it, and that Mr. Schurz's rejoinder was addressed to the public, and is in no manner calculated to reconcile the conflicting opinions, improve the condition of the Indians, or make the instrumentality of the army in the Indian territory more harmonious and effective.

The Hebrew Convention.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The executive board of the union of American Hebrew congregations convened here yesterday. Fifteen congregations have joined the union within the last six months.

Resolved, That the board of delegates on civil and religious rights be instructed to take into consideration the feasibility of an active co-operation with sister societeis in Europe for the purpose of encouraging agriculture among the Jews, and the settlement in this country of such as are willing to devote themselves to that pursuit on lands in the west and south.

The report of the secretary of the board of governors was read. The next meeting will be held in New York, July 7, 1879.

A Billiard Tournament.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 21.—A billiard tournament for the championship of the world began here last night. Schaefer beat Garnier on the first game in 32 innings 600, to 429. The winner's largest run was 144. The loser's was 82.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1879. NO. 197.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

THE KEARNEY BUTCRER'S COOLNESS.

Ran Over and Killed—An Attempted Lynching—More Pennsylvania Hanging—A Bidding Party—A Rejected Lover's Revenge—An Old Resident's Crime.

OMAHA, NEB., January 20. — Richards, the Kearney murderer, sentenced to be hanged on April 26, is now confined in the state penitentiary. He confesses three more murders, in general, in addition to the six known to have been committed. He says he has sold his body to the medical college, provided the institution furnishes him with comforts and luxuries until death. He holds his full written confession for sale to the newspaper which will bid highest.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—A dispatch from Elizabethtown, Ky., says: "The revenue raiders under Captain Adair returned last night bringing seven moonshiners of a most dangerous character. They were captured on Otter creek, Lorne county, and had long defied the authorities. The officers attacked their still-house Saturday night capturing four men. They found two stills in operation and destroyed the material. These parties have long been a terror of the country and boldly defied the officers."

BALTIMORE, January 20.—In the United States circuit court, Judge Bond presiding, William A. Forewood and Thomas Cook, judges of election in the election held for member of congress in November last, was found guilty of obstructing, hindering and interfering with the United States supervisor and the United States marshal in the performance of their duty, were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars cash and costs, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars.

Wm. Robinson, judge of elections in the fifteenth ward at the late congressional election, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having assaulted and hindered the deputy United States marshal while in the discharge of his duty, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and four months' imprisonment in the city jail.

RICHMOND, VA., January 20.—John S. Lacey, of New Kent county, was murdered Friday night near Tunstall's station, on the Richmond and York River railroad. Two negroes and a boy have been arrested. The boy stated that the negroes committed the crime, which they afterwards confessed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to lynch the negroes, who are in custody at Baleysville. The indications are that another attempt will be made to-night to lynch them.

A fireman named Williams, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, while oiling the engine, fell and was run over, the whole train passing over him.

BATH, ME., January 20.—Captain George Prince, an old resident of Bath, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining a large amount of money from the pension office on fictitious names, which, it is alleged, has been going on for years.

PITTSBURG, January 20.—Nicholas Jacoby, who was shot on the street, while accompanying his wife home, early on Thursday morning, died yesterday. He made a dying declaration and stated that Frank Small, a former lover of his wife, was the murderer.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The governor issued to-day warrants for the execution of Alexander B. Sayre, of Philadelphia, and Hezekiah Shafer, of Franklin county, wife murderers, the execution to take place six days hence. The governor also signed the commutation of the death sentence of Blasius Pestorius to imprisonment for life.

EDINBURGH, January 20.—The trial of the directors of the city of Glasgow bank is proceeding to-day. The prisoners were charged with fraud, theft and embezzlement. The court-room was densely crowded.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—A fire at the woolen mills of John Brown & Sons, Eighth and Tasker streets, destroyed everything, leaving only the bare walls. The loss on the building and machinery is a quarter of a million dollars. Covered by insurance.

FORT ROBINSON, January 20.—A courier has arrived who reports that the Indians have assumed the most inaccessible position of any of the many from which they recently held the troops at bay. Five soldiers, who were trying to ascertain the Indians' position got within a short range of half a score of Indians, and one soldier was killed. Captain Wessells, believing the Indians cannot be disloged without great loss, has sent to Red Cloud agency for a dozen Sioux scouts.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—Robert Anderson, on trial for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hung. He was convicted on the evidence of his little son, who was present at the killing.

SARATOGA, January 20.—An order of arrest was issued for J. H. Farrington, director and business partner of J. S. Leake, cashier of the first national bank, on the complaint of a woman of whom he obained a large sum of money a few days before the bank suspended, claiming that it was worth $40 000.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The secret service arrested at Fanwood, New Jersey, Chas. Ulrich and Henry Cole, who issued counterfeits on the Tamaqua and Hanover, Pennsylvania, banks.

MACON, GA., January 20.—A special to the Telegraph and Messenger says that a fire in Tallahassee, Fla., has destroyed the Episcopal church rectory and school-house. The loss is $8,000.

BRISTOL January 20.—The steamer Sidonian, from New York, encountered heavy weather. She lost her boats, had her bulwarks stove in and jetsamed part of her cargo.

KENTON, O., January 20.—A remarkable case of hydrophobia appeared yesterday in the person of Ella Kidney, a daughter of Chas. Kidney, a shoemaker of this place. Her case is a very serious one, being violent in the extreme, her parents having to keep her tied to prevent her injuring others. She froths at the mouth, and is sometimes ungovernable. The case was caused by a dog-bite six years ago.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The United States grand jury presented an indictment against Jas. R. Britton, president of the defunct national bank of the state of Missouri, charging him, as president and director of that institution, with misapplying the funds of the bank and making false entries and of other crimes in connection with the business of the bank. Joint indictments are presented against Britton, as president and director, and Barton Bales, also a director, charging them with willfully misapplying the funds of the bank in the purchase of their own individual stock. Edward P. Curtis, cashier, was also indicted for conspiracy in having knowledge of their criminal acts. An indictment was also drawn against Captain Eads, but it was ignored for want of evidence.

YAKOOB KHAN.

Some Accounts of the Career of "That Ill-Starred Wretch."

London Globe.

Mahomed Yakoob Khan is about 30 years of age and is the eldest surviving son of Ameer Shere Ali by the daughter of a Mohmund chief. When Mahomed Ali, the eldest son of Shere Ali, was killed by his uncle, Ameer Khan, in 1864, it was generally understood in the Kabul Durbar that the ameer had really nominated Yakoob Khan as his heir to the throne. Believing himself to be thus in favor, Yakoob fought valiantly in his father's cause. At an early age he was placed in charge of the important province of Herat, where he became an exceedingly popular ruler. He succeeded in keeping Herat loyal to his father, even during the successive reigns of the rival ameers, Afzul and Azim, and it was owing to the consummate generalship of Yakoob Khan and his brave young cousin, Ishmael Khan, that Shere Ali once more regalied his throne in the year 1868. He was governor of Kabul when his father visited India in 1869. The following year he was posted at Kandahar, and afterward to his old province, Herat, which he ruled for his father until his growing power and influence with the Afghan nation excited the worst fears of Ameer Shere Ali, who had in the meantime nominated his youngest son, Abdullah Jan, as his heir. In order to prejudice the British government against Yakoob, the ameer always represented him as hostile to British interests, but we believe that such was not the case; on the contrary, he assured Captain H. Marsh, who visited him at Herat in 1873, that he cherished very friendly feelings toward our country. At an early age he commenced the study of English, and his old tutor, who died in the service of the English government, always spoke of his former pupil as exceedingly friendly to the English. In 1873 Ameer Shere Ali recalled his son Yakoob from Herat, but Yakoob refused to obey and for about a year was in open rebellion against his father. Under the most sacred pledges of safety, Yakoob at last proceeded to Kabul and tendered his submission to his father, who cruelly consigned him to the solitary confinement from which he has just been released. Yakoob Khan's uncle was Feroze Khan, the influential chief of Lalpura, who died about three years ago, and it will be of great interest at the present time to observe the effect of Yakoob's release upon the Momund tribes, who have been hitherto friendly to the invading army. The Momund tribes extend from within the British frontier almost as far as Jalallabad itself.

KILLED BY A METEOR.

Leonidas Grover Instantly Killed While Asleep by the Fall of a Twenty-pound Meteor.

Telegram to Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, IND., January 15.—On Tuesnight last Leonidas Grover, who resided in the vicinity of Newtown, Fountain county, met his death in a way that is probably without parallel in this or any other country. Mr. Grover was a widower, living on his farm with a married daughter and her husband. On the evening referred to, the married couple had been absent on a visit to some neighbors, and, upon returning at a late hour, entered the house, finding everything, to all appearance, in usual order, and supposing that Mr. Grover had already retired, went to bed themselves. Next morning the daughter arose, and having prepared breakfast, went to the adjoining room to call her father, and was horrified to find him lying upon his shattered bed a mutilated corpse. Her screams brought the husband quickly to the bedroom, and an inspection disclosed a rugged opening in the roof, directly over the breast of the unfortunate man, which was torn through as if by a cannot-shot, and extending downward through the bedding and floor; other holes showed the direction taken by the deadly missile. Subsequent search revealed the fact that the awful calamity was caused by the fall of a meteoric stone, and the stone itself pyramidal in shape and weighing twenty pounds and a few ounces, avoirdupois, and stained with blood, was unearthed from a depth of nearly five feet, thus showing the fearful impetus with which it struck the dwelling. The position of the corpse, with other surroundings, when found showed that the victim was asleep when stricken, and that death to him was painless.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The Tone of the French Parties—A "Short" Cashier—Archbishop Purcell's Affairs, Etc.

—The North Wales Miners' association has resolved to vote seven pounds to every member of the union who desires to emigrate to America and 14 pounds to emigrants to Australia. Notices were posted on Saturday by the iron ship-building yards and foundries in Liverpool and the district around of a reduction of wages of seven and a half per cent. after the thirty-first January. It is thought the men will strike.

At a meeting of the Great Northern railway employees held in London to-day (Sunday), the men pledged themselves to oppose any reduction of wages. The decision of the directors of the road will be announced on Tuesday.

—An effort will be made to adjust the financial troubles of Archbishop Purcell by placing a large portion of the church property of this diocese in the hands of five trustees who will issue bonds payable at will after three years and within twenty, the bonds to bear interest at 5 per cent. It is expected that the bonds will be largely taken by those who deposited money with the archbishop. It has been ascertained that his liabilities will aggregate half a million. In the meantime strenuous efforts are being made to have the pope decline to receive his resignation.

—The Pullman car on train No. 4, Ohio and Mississippi railway, due in Cincinnati this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail near a gravelpit, seventeen miles from Cincinnati. J. E. Nathan, of New York, had his shoulder dislocated, and Mack Sherry, of New York, sustained a fracture of the right leg. No others injured.

—A Paris dispatch says that at a meeting of the Bonapartists on Sunday, Rouher and a majority of those present considered that the Bonapartists should show that their first object was to preserve the conservative principles. A minority favored a precipitation of the crisis.

—A Times' Paris dispatch says the tone of the radical organs is growing stronger. The ordeal is very serious as behind the agitation for the dismissal of the officials is an attack of the Jacobins on the gradual legal reforms.

—The break in the direct cable, which occurred on the 4th instant, has been located in water from twenty to twenty-five fathoms deep, about six miles from Torbay. Arrangements are progressing to repair it.

—The Republique Francaise, Gambetta's organ, says that the ministry, by choosing the policy of inaction, has signed its own doom.

—Wm. E. Coffin, for many years receiving teller of the Lafayette bank, Cincinnati, has been missing nearly three weeks. He is reported to be a defaulter.

—Mukhtar Pasha has decided on Janina as the meeting place of the frontier commission. The Greek delegates will be instructed to insist on the cession of Janina.

—A dispatch from Candahar reports General Stewart and Biddulph reconnoitering towards Khedal-Ghilzai on the road to Calene, and Girishk on the road to Herat.

—Six engineering firms at Huddersfield have locked out their workmen for refusing to consent to an extension of the hours of labor.

—A dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal states that the whole business portion of Allenville, Ky., was burned yesterday.

CHURCH CHIMES.

—Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, celebrated his 77th birthday last Tuesday.

—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon will not marry a person of his congregation to one who is not a professor of religion.

—Rev. Noah M. Wells, residing at Vienna, Mich., is said to be the oldest Presbyterian minister in the United States. He is now in his ninety-eighth year, having been born in 1781; was in the ministry and somewhat prominent in the year 1812.

—The Bible is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the housekeeper's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion; it is the school-boy's spelling-book, and the great and learned man's masterpiece.

—The clergy of St. Patrick's (R. C.) church, Quebec, have been conducting a vigorous crusade against dime novels and sensational literature, and have confiscated and burned a great quantity of the obnoxious stuff found in their parishioners' possession.

—A preacher in Kentucky the other Sunday becoming exasperated, paused in his discourse to say: "Ladies, if you will give me your close attention I will keep a lookout on that door, and if anything worse than a man enters I will warn you in time to make your escape."

—Dr. Leftwich preached his initiatory sermon in Baltimore last Sunday. All the local papers pronounced it a success which fully sustains the great reputation of the doctor. The church was quite full. The morning sermon was an especially able discourse and was preached from Philippians 3, ix: "And he found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith." The sermon was replete with brilliant bursts of eloquence, and fully sustained the reputation of Dr. Leftwich. It was received attentively by a large congregration, who were manifestly pleased with the initiatory effort of their new pastor.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE ATTACK UPON THE CABINET.

In the Eleventh Hour a Compromise Removes All the Causes of Trouble—Bismarck's Protective Policy—English Labor Troubles—Assassins in Candahar.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—The public galleries and the lobbies of the house were densely crowded. It is stated that the right resolved to abstain from voting. The left center is disposed to support the cabinet. The republican union and the extreme left will probably vote against the ministry. The republican left has prepared two orders of the day, one expressing confidence in the ministry to be brought forward if the declarations of M. Dufaure are satisfactory, and the other expressing a want of confidence should the ministerial statement appear insufficient. These orders are intrusted to Jules Ferry. The feeling among the republican majority is a wish to support the ministry if the declaration is sufficient. All the ministers breakfasted to-day with M. Dufaure. It is asserted that M. Dufaure is disposed to admit the justice of the demands of the republicans relative to the changes in the magisterial and administrative staff.

During a suspension of the sitting of the chamber of deputies, the government effected a compromise with the left, thus securing a majority for the ministry. In consequence of the compromise, Jules Ferry offered his motion expressing confidence in the government, which was adopted by a vote of 223 to 121.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

VERSAILLES, January 21.—M. Senard, a veteran republican, opened the debate in the chamber of deputies yesterday, having been assigned that duty by the left. He said they would only have had thanks and congratulations to address to the ministry if its pogramme had given more satisfaction to the administrative functionaries whom the government found in public service when it acceded to power. In dealing with staff officials a distinction should be drawn between those performing effectual work, and those simply serving as intermediaries between the government and the country. The first of these two classes ought to be maintained unless they manifested open hostility to the government, but the second category must not remain in office, because it was necessary for the government to be assisted and in marching with the government, a fact which the government appeared not to have understood. It was imperative to expect from public servants a formal adhesion to republic rights acquired and services rendered, must be recognized, but it behooved the government to consider to whom those services had been rendered. Among the services were possibly violent persecutions of republicans. Amnesty might be granted the men before all devotion to present institutions was indispensable. The government had acted properly towards the prefects. It must do likewise towards others officially.

M. Dufaure, president of the ministry, in reply said that the government considered the vote of January 5th a consolidation, not a modification of the constitution. A republican majority in the senate gives the government greater power. The government would insist upon a truly republican spirit from its functionaries. It had already acted on this idea. Five procurators-general have been dismissed and two transferred to other posts. One hundred and sixty-eight justices of the peace have been transferred, and one hundred and seventy-seven removed. The vote of the fifth of January required still further severity from the government, but ministers would take account of the services rendered and not treat magistrates of long standing like new comers. M. Dufaure adopted the views expressed by Deputy Senard, and in a peroration which was much applauded, he trusted that the trying period of 1880 (at the end of MacMahon's presidency) would pass as happily as the present electoral event.

M. Modier DeMontjou, extreme radical, made an uncompromising attack on the government. He demanded that the ministers make place for successors willing to carry out the will of the chamber and of the country.

M. Floquet, the orator of the republican union, made a mild speech maintaining that the union of the groups of the left was capable of forming a cabinet representing a majority in the chamber.

Here followed the suspension of sitting, during which a compromise between the government and the left was adopted and resulted in the wording of M. Ferry's motion as follows: "That the chamber, trusting that the ministry will not fail to give satisfaction, notably in regard to the administrative and judicial staff, passes to the order of the day." The ministry accepted the motion and it was adopted by a vote previously reported.

Gambetta was in the chamber during the debate, but remained silent. Minister Dufaure's assurances, particularly with regard to the functionaries, were ample. He said that nobody can henceforth pretend that he has the right to continue in the public service and retain an opinion different from our own.

LONDON, January 20.—The socialist organ Freiheit, published in London by Johann Most, has been finally and absolutely forbidden admission into Germany.

The Berlin Post says that Prince Bismarck is preparing to submit to the federal council a law for the regulation of railway tariffs.

The police have prohibited the collection of contributions of money solicited by the socialist leaders in Breslau, and have arrested a man for soliciting in violation of the prohibition.

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "Prince Bismarck has written and caused to be published a letter appealing to the agricultural community of Germany, to afford him their united and vigorous support in his work of fiscal reform. He refers to the new duties to be levied upon the imported corn and cattle, and expresses the opinion that such taxation has become an unavoidable necessity."

Owing to the severity of the weather the forests of Bernesjura are infested with droves of wild boars, which sometimes are so numerous as to defy attack. Farms are frequently attacked by wolves, and hundreds of chamois have descended into the valleys in search of food.

Divergencies between official and private intelligence respecting the extent of the plague in Astrachan continues—the former asserting that the epidemic is diminishing and the latter that it is increasing. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of fish and large quantities of other provisions have been burnt at the town of Isaritzin, on the river Volga, to prevent the spread of the contagion.

A dispatch from Candahar, dated January 10th, says: "Major St. John, of the British army, was fired upon in the streets by a fanatical native, but unharmed. The man was arrested. A lieutenant of the royal artillery was severely, and two other persons belonging to the British force in Candahar, slightly stabbed by a religious zealot, who will be hanged to-morrow."

Six cotton mills at Preston running 183,144 spindles have given notice of a reduction of wages of five to ten per cent.

The British steamer Oberon, from New Orleans, December 30, for Liverpool, went ashore in White Bay, inside of Queenstown harbor, last night while entering without a propeller which she had lost. Crew saved. A southeast gale is blowing.

The assembly of Bulgarian notables, which was to have met in Tirnova on the 18th instant to elect a prince, has been postponed to the 25th or 27th. Deputies now here think that Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, will be elected as ruler of Bulgaria.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 21.—The lockout of engineers has become general at Huddersfield.

The Oxford university crew decline to row with the Harvard crew because of the late date named.

LONDON, January 21.—The Standard's correspondent at Rome says: "The Jesuits have sent the pope a kind of a ultimatum, reciting the evils resulting from their exclusion from the government of the church. The pope continues firm and many of his friends fear the consequences. An unfounded report that the pope had been poisoned, which originated in Paris, has awakened painful apprehensions." (The above dispatch is sensational and should be received with due reserve.)

CAPE TOWN, December 31.—Zulu, king of Cettyways, has expressed a willingness to surrender some persons demanded by the British ultimatum, and pay a fine, and that he would also consider the other demands if time was allowed. Sir Bartle Frere replied that the word of the English government cannot be altered. The time for Cettyways's reply expires on January 1st. He is massing his troops.

A Romantic Record.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The career of James Shields, for the third time a successful candidate for the position of United States senator, reads like a chapter of wild romance. There is nothing like it in the history of this country. Without exceptional advantages or abilities of any kind, he has gained a brilliant record as a soldier, fair fame as a politician, and a fine reputation as an honest man and patriotic citizen. His public life, beginning in 1840, covers the most momentous period of our national existence. He has outlived all his more famous friends and associates of the Mexican war period, and now goes back to haunt, like a ghost, the halls in which, as a senator, he mingled on terms of fellowship with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Seward, Chase, Douglas and Tom Corwin. When a young man, struggling with poverty and law, in Illinois, he was the intimate friend of Douglas and Lincoln. He has seen all these great men pass away full of honors if not of years, and now returns to the scenes of their triumphs, clothed with a dignity any of them might have envied. It may be said of him, in the words of Dr. Johnson:

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.

But this is not wholly true. Mr. Shields is not an old man. Born in 1810, he is six years younger than Lord Beaconsfield, twelve years younger than that wiliest of living diplomats, Gortschakoff, thirteen years younger than Kaiser Wilhelm, two years younger than Marshal MacMahon, and but five years the senior of the man of blood and iron.

He seems old because of the extent and variety of his public life. He took kindly to politics while yet a mere boy. He was state auditor of Illinois in 1840. Six years later, though by no means a distinguished lawyer, he was elected to the supreme bench of the state. Under President Polk he was appointed land commissioner. He left this position to take command of the Illinois volunteers in the Mexican war, with the commission of brigadier-general. As a soldier he was even luckier than as a civil officeholder. Without any marked capacity for command, he won great renown as a fighter. His personal bravery was only equaled by his tenacity of life. At Cerro Gordo he was shot through the body while charging a battery. A grape-shot tore through his right lung and passed out near his spine. The surgeons gave him up, and his death was reported. Yet in ten weeks he was again at the head of his brigade, as ready a fight or a frolic as any man in the army. At Chapultepec he was wounded again. But he held a charmed life, and came out of the war covered with scars and glory. He was not a great general in any sense of the word, but he was a fearless and intrepid warrior. He never asked his men to go where he feared to venture. With him the post of duty was the front of battle always.

In a fit of enthusiasm, the people of Illinois made him the colleague of Stephen A. Douglas in the United States senate in 1849. It is no injustice to him to say that he never did anything to distinguish himself in that body. Always a democrat, he stood with his party on all questions; his speeches, if he made any, have been long since forgotten. When his term expired he was not returned. He is a born office-holder, and we next find him a resident of the young state of Minnesota, and a candidate for United States senator. He was elected in 1857, one of the first two senators elected, and drew the short term. He served for two years, and after his retirement, he took up his residence in California. His record in the late war is familiar to all. In the valley of the Shenandoah he had the honor of defeating Stonewall Jackson, though the victory was of brief duration. Too war-broken for active duty, he retired from the command of the army of West Virginia, and was sent by President Lincoln to California, where he remained till the close of the war, when he came east and bought a farm in Carroll county, Missouri.

Through all he remained honest and poor. Indeed, these qualities seem as natural to him as his physical bravery and tenacity of life. Few men could have survived such wounds as he received at Mexico, and as few would have let his opportunities for amassing wealth slip by unimproved. In 1874 he enjoyed the dubious honor of membership in the state legislature. His political resurrection at this time is due in a large measure to the audacious attempt of Mr. Hill, F. Butler to secure his election as doorkeeper of the house last winter, when Mr. Polk was removed from that position.

INSULAR SPARKS.

RICHMOND, January 18.—The ice gorge was broken this morning by the steamer Wyanoke.

FLUSHING, L. I., January 18.—Fowler, the pedestrian, has completed 312 miles, 20 miles behind his time.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 18.—The Mobile and Montgomery railroad company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

RICHMOND, January 19.—Dr. E. C. Robinson, member of the house of delegates from Norfolk, was found dying from apoplexy in the streets of that place last night. He died a few minutes afterwards.

CHICAGO, January 19.—A memorial to congress is being extensively signed by the merchants and manufacturers here asking early and favorable action on the Texas Pacific bill.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—A call for ten per cent. of the subscriptions to the exposition fund had the effect to bring in, in some cases, the entire subscription and in many cases twenty-five to fifty per cent., so there now seems to be no doubt of the completion of the buildings and the opening of the exposition in August next.

DETROIT, January 19.—In the Graeco-Roman wrestling match at Whitney's opera house, between Colonel J. H. McLaughlin, of this city, and the French athlete, Andie Christoe, the first round lasted three minutes and ended by Christoe going down. As he struck the floor he attempted to form a "bridge" but failed, McLaughlin breaking it and fracturing Christoe's collar-bone. The match was decided in favor of McLaughlin and Christoe was removed and placed in charge of physicians.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 18.—Noble A. Hull, lieutenant-governor of Florida, has been indicted by the United States grand jury for conspiracy, with others, in obtaining false returns of the election in Brevard county. Hull was the democratic candidate for congress at the late election from the second district, and holds a certificate of election from the governor. He is president of the state senate, now sitting at Tallahassee, and has telegraphed that he will be here to-morrow without being served with a warrant.

CHICAGO, January 18.—The scout Girard, in the Reno inquiry, gives a long account of the movements of the troops on the day of the Custer massacre, and the situation of the battle-fields, and mentioned various orders given. He believed that the fighting force of the Indians amounted to 2,500 to 3,000. He heard several volleys (from 50 to 100 shots each) on the other side of the village about the time the order was given "every man to his horse." Reno's force at that word left the wood where they were stationed, and in fifteen minutes he saw Custer's command, or what he believed to be that command. He thought a force of 150 men ought to have held the Indians in check for a time.

—It is rumored that M. Gambetta is among those who are most anxious to see the ch

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches being it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Sut Saddler" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and in verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeyeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new dress, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

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Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

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THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 21, 1879.

MR. HILL is preparing the minority report in the Corbin-Butler contest. He is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, and thoroughly understands the nature of the conspiracy against General Butler's seat. There will be a rattling fight in the senate before Corbin is seated, if seated he is to be.

BUT one appropriation bill has become a law,—the military academy bill. The pension bill as amended by the senate is now before the house. The fortification bill is in conference, and also the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The Indian appropriation has gone back to the house and the naval appropriation bill is still before the senate. The legislative, judicial and executive, the army, river and harbor, post-office and deficiency bills have not been reported to the house.

THE successful republican senatorial nominee in Connecticut is a man of some ability, says the New Haven Register, but an intense partisan. He has been a know-nothing, was an original abolitionist, and succeeded in carrying his bitter partisanship to such a point as to have urged the removal of ex-Governor Seymour's portrait from the state-house because the latter was not strong enough a war democrat to suit Mr. Platt. He is past fifty years of age, and has had considerable training in both branches of the legislature of his state.

THE south furnished its share of the increase in failures last year over those of the previous year, as appears from the following table taken from the annual circular of Messrs. Dun & Co., showing the number of failures and the aggregate of liabilities in each state during the past two years:

	1878.		1877.	
Virginia	126	$1,190,615	158	$1,312,705
W. Virginia	40	360,031		
No. Carolina	89	1,067,200	70	489,569
So. Carolina	59	1,788,522	66	1,168,501
Georgia	119	3,738,134	103	1,181,632
Florida	22	133,288	11	140,000
Alabama	51	874,062	43	620,000
Mississippi	99	1,073,660	86	1,079,986
Louisiana	127	4,830,462	61	803,519
Texas	228	2,735,750	138	1,830,698
Arkansas	41	407,658	23	270,775
Kentucky	230	5,988,706	227	6,994,428
Tennessee	194	2,300,873	91	1,201,110
Total	1,415	$26,322,961	1,078	$17,271,923

THE yellow fever commissioners are in Washington, accompanied by their experts. They are ready to present a preliminary report, reserving the right to bore the public with an elaborate report hereafter. They hold that the fever of last summer was brought from Cuba by the Emily Souder to New Orleans, from which city it spread far and wide. They favor a national quarantine act, because it is unwise and unpatriotic to allow any city to place the health of the entire country in peril. If a lax quarantine let the fever in last summer, and a thorough quarantine will keep it out hereafter, we freely admit that we can see no objections to a national act with reasonable limitations.

THE twentieth Molly Maguire was hanged last week in Pennsylvania. This may seem to be a cruel fact, but it was so only to the doomed men. It has crushed out a terrible conspiracy, and given order, peace and security to crowded mining regions that had been strangers to such blessings for many years. The result attained is a great credit to Pennsylvania, and if we knew the particular Pennsylvanians who deserve the chief credit, we would gladly make them known to our readers. The campaign against the Molly Maguires has in it a valuable lesson for all states and communities troubled with combinations of assassins or defiers of the law. Such combinations can always be crushed out if the public authorities possess courage and capacity.

UNCLE JOEY MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, is volatile enough to turn aside for a moment from his larger duty of misrepresenting the southern people in order to note the fact that the colored people of Georgia pay taxes upon $5,000,000 worth of property. Did Uncle Joey ever take the trouble to reflect that this is a complete answer to the charges which he and his republican confreres are making, to the effect that the negro has no rights under democratic rule. Considering the condition of the colored people when Sherman marched through and emancipated them, and considering the further fact that they have been free only fourteen years, it does not stand to reason that they could have accumulated so much property in the midst of such oppression as the organs place to our credit.

The New Georgia Loan.

Our special telegram from New York, printed in THE CONSTITUTION of Sunday, is calculated to puzzle and confuse those who have maintained that the issue of the Garrard bonds is in violation of the federal organic law. The telegram alluded to announces that Treasurer Renfroe, who is now in New York, has already negotiated the sale of twenty-five thousand dollars of the new four per cents at par, and was negotiating for the sale of a much larger sum, the arrangements for which were to have been perfected yesterday. Treasurer Renfroe's determination to negotiate at least a portion of these securities in New York was no doubt the result of a desire to test in a practical way the opinions of metropolitan bankers as to the question which has been raised in regard to the constitutionality of the issue, for he is well aware that the entire amount would have been eagerly subscribed for by Georgia bankers and small investors. The fact, however, that northern capitalists are ready and anxious to take the Garrard bonds at par will, in some sort, act as a stimulus to our own citizens—if, indeed, they ever needed any—and the treasurer will hardly be put to the necessity of advertising for subscriptions to the new loan.

It is feared by some of the banks that the bonds will be used as a circulating medium. Very well. If those people who invest in them propose to make them the medium of driving bargains, who is to say to them nay? If the holder of a Georgia 8, or the holder of a government bond, desires to use it in making a purchase, who is to say to him nay? If the Georgia 4s should come to be used as a circulating medium, well and good—in fact, so much the better. They still remain bonds. The prospects are that the opinions of those who now find objections to the securities will undergo a very rapid change, when they perceive, what must now be evident to everyone, that the success of the loan is assured; and it will not be many weeks before the general verdict will be that Mr. Garrard's measure is a good thing for the state and the people.

A Question of Thrift.

Mr. Conkling seems to be well acquainted with John Sherman and his methods, and when, in executive session of the senate the other day, he had occasion to refer to the secretary of the treasury, he lifted the hair of that worthy in true Apache style. The fight between these two worthies, apart from the recent removals in the New York custom house, partakes of the nature of a personal difficulty. In order to cripple Conkling, Sherman, through his tools in the secret service bureau, has been endeavoring to show that the senator was improperly interested in the moiety cases. This fact was known to Conkling, and in his speech on the custom house removals, he made an exceedingly fierce and bitter attack upon Mr. Hayes's pet secretary. He alluded to the wealth the sneak has accumulated since he has been in office, and appeared anxious to know how it had been obtained. This inquiry touches a very tender spot in the history of John Sherman, and it is a great pity that an investigation looking to the solution of Mr. Conkling's question could not be set afoot. Such remarkable thrift as that by which John Sherman has been enabled to become a millionaire is suspicious, to say the least. As Conkling says, if he had saved every penny of his salary from the time he came into public life poor, to the present time, he would have no more than a reasonable competency. Now, the question is, where did the great resumer get his money? Senator Morton died comparatively poor, and there are a great many other honest men who went out of public life poor whose tenure of place has been as long and as profitable as that of Sherman. Where did he get his millions?

But, alas! Mr. Conkling may make the walls of the senate chamber ring with the sonorous inquiry, but there will be no answering echo from Wall street. The money-power will make no response. The syndicate will not deign to reply. There will be no answer from the first national bank of New York, the vaults of which are stuffed and crammed with government funds and securities. And John Sherman will go on as he began—the thrifty and unscrupulous tool of an organization of capitalists, the projector of election frauds, and the employer of perjured witnesses. After all, there is nothing in all this to excite our special wonder. The career of John Sherman is the career of the average republican office-holder.

The New Financial Bills.

The house passed last week, under the leadership of Mr. Wood, three bills of more than average importance. The most important one authorizes the secretary of the treasury to exchange for lawful money of the United States certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at three per cent., and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into four per cent. bonds. Judge Kelley desired to amend the bill so that the certificates would be redeemed after six months in lawful money of the United States, but this was not agreed to by the house. As the proceeds from the sale of the certificates are to be used without unnecessary delay in the redemption of outstanding sixes, the bill cannot result in a serious contraction of the currency, and there is no other strong objection to the measure. The bill was passed just as it was originally reported, by the decisive vote of 117 yeas, 72 nays.

The next bill in importance was the one making legal-tender notes receivable for customs dues. General Garfield wanted to qualify it so as to make greenbacks receivable only when they are at par with coin. The house had, however, more faith in the maintenance of resumption than the gentleman from Ohio, for it voted down his proposition by about three to one. The bill was passed as it came from the committee. It is believed that the senate will accept the bill. The secretary is now receiving greenbacks in payment of duties, but it is at least doubtful whether he is not acting outside of the law; and his backers will doubtless see that the house bill passes the senate.

The last of the three bills reported by Mr. Wood and adopted by the house authorizes the secretary, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange directly at par the new fours for uncalled sixes; and when the sixes are exhausted, a like exchange may be made for the fives or for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest which may be redeemable, interest to be allowed on the bonds redeemed for a period of three months. This gives the people an equal chance in the process of refunding with the banks.

All three of these house bills are bills in the interest of the people. The first practically supplies a place of deposit for small earnings with government security; the second removes an unjust distinction between gold and paper money, and the third takes away one of the numerous monopolies that the banks had secured to themselves. If the house will now pass the amendments to the resumption bill that the banking and currency committee are ready to report, it will enable us to meet the trials and storms of another year without danger from without or within. These amendments prohibit a further sale of bonds for resumption purposes; direct that hereafter, whenever as much as three millions of money from the proceeds of the sale of bonds for refunding purposes shall be received in the treasury, a call shall be issued for five-twenty bonds, and that interest on the called bonds shall cease within thirty days from date of the call (now the interest on called bonds is allowed to run for ninety days); and provides that the amount of each denomination of greenbacks outstanding on the 31st of May last shall be kept outstanding and unchanged, and that no greenbacks of a higher denomination than $1,000 shall be issued.

A Serious Piece of Buncombe.

The senate last week passed a pension bill that will take not less than twenty millions from the treasury, and may, and probably will, require twice or thrice that amount. The bill is now before the president, having passed the house by more than a two-thirds vote at the last session. Only Messrs. Hereford and Davis, of West Virginia; McCreery, of Kentucky, and Saulsbury, of Delaware, voted against the bill in the senate. The bill provides that all pensions which have been granted under the general law regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death which originated in the United States service during the civil war, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in such service, shall commence from the date of death or discharge. It further provides that the rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears are granted shall be the same a month for which the pension was originally granted, and repeals section 4715 of the revised statutes, which provides that no claim for pension, not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing, shall be admitted without record evidence from the war or navy departments of the death, injury, or disease of the person on whose account the claim is made.

Senator Beck thinks that at least $60,000,000 will be required to meet this bill. Take, for example, a case of total blindness, or of one who has lost both legs or both arms. If he has never presented his claim, he will now be entitled, under the terms of the new bill, to $11,232. This is an extreme case, but it is estimated at the pension bureau that the 40,000 pensioners on the roll will alone be entitled, in the average, to $600 each. When we add the amounts due the widows and children of deceased pensioners, and the new applicants for pensions, the aggregate cannot reasonably be put much below Senator Beck's figures. Where is the money to come from? It is not in the treasury. There is an annual deficit in the sinking fund account, without this additional burden. Upon the congress that so freely passed the new pension bill will devolve the duty of imposing new taxes upon the people to meet its requirements.

If the people of the north can stand such legislation, the people of the south probably can; but it does seem strange when so many millions are voted away almost without objection, that not a dollar can be obtained for the veterans of the Mexican or Indian wars, for the reimbursement of poor William and Mary college—the oldest but one in the country, and the one at which George Washington was graduated—or for the religious seminary at Alexandria, an institution founded and sustained by charity. William and Mary was burned by the federal army, and the Alexandria buildings were occupied, not burnt, by the army. One was on disloyal, the other on loyal territory. But not a cent would congress vote for either, although in the last named case congress was simply asked to pay for the use of private property. The ways of congress and of parties just before a presidential election are certainly peculiar—so peculiar that they have little relation to the principles of law or the principles of justice.

A Republican Raid Upon the Negro.

Most of the northern democratic papers treat Mr. Windom's proposition to colonize the down-trodden negro with an airiness that seems to be as much the result of the season as of the subject, while even some of the stalwart organs, such as the New York Times, affect to make light of the proposition. This is all very well; but those who make it a point to note with anything like care the development of political feeling at the north cannot have failed to observe a certain sort of restlessness among the more advanced thinkers and leaders of the republican party. Accompanying this exhibition of anxiety various omens of large significance have lately appeared in the political sky. The real leaders of the republican party, abuse them as we may and how we will, are men of great intellectual resources, and possess in a remarkable degree the gift of political foresight. They control the forces of republicanism, but they do not engage in the battle. They are ministers who sit in editorial offices or at their homes and plan campaigns and manufacture platforms. They are unseen and sometimes they are not even heard of, but they are not less powerful on that account. They mould republican thought, but they do not, in person, enter the political arena.

Just now these leaders are manifesting a strange uneasiness, and it cannot be doubted by those who have critically observed the course of events, that they are now meditating a new departure. They perceive with alarm that they can no longer depend upon the vote of the southern negro, which has come to be a very important factor in American politics, and they feel assured that the impudent and insane cry of outrage and intimidation will not account for the fact that the colored man, wherever peaceful and proper influencies are brought to bear upon him—such influences as are brought to bear upon the average white voter at all elections of importance—almost invariably votes the democratic ticket. The mere politicians among the republicans, of course, have no better opinion of the intelligence of the northern people than to believe that the wholesale slander and misrepresentation which have been so successful in the old campaigns against the south can be made to do duty in the absence of anything else; but the real republican leaders are not to be deceived into so believing. They know that all this investigation of southern outrages and intimidation will prove unavailing for the reason that the intelligent people of the north have learned to estimate at their proper value the so-called "evidence" of partisan investigating committees. They know—these leaders—that the road to republican success does not lie in the direction of slander and misrepresentation. They perceive that they must make a new departure. They feel that the power and influence of republicanism are gradually slipping away, and they are uneasily aware of the fact that unless something is done the rule of their corrupt party is over.

What then? At the bottom of this restlessness is the startling attitude of the negro voter. There is no doubt that some of these leaders, such as Thurlow Weed and Wendell Phillips, have seen from the first that they could not hope to control the negro always, but it is certain they were not prepared for such an astonishing change as that which occurred in Georgia when Governor Colquitt's majority was upwards of eighty thousand. This astonished them beyond measure, and other results similar in their nature opened the eyes of these wily leaders to the fact that a remedy must be provided. In a word, they see that the negro vote must be controlled, colonized or—restricted. They know it cannot be controlled by—the republicans, and this fact compels them to fall back upon the alternative of colonization or restriction. In justice to them it must be said that they are managing this raid upon the rights of the colored man with the utmost caution and discretion. Nothing could be neater or less suspicious than the manner in which they are endeavoring to educate the people to the necessity that something must be done with the negro before the republican party can feel secure of victory. Unlike such blatant stalwarts as the editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who bluntly proposed a few months ago that the colored people of the south should be bundled up and transported to Liberia whether or no, these leaders are making their campaign under a sort of ambuscade.

Nothing, for instance, could be more innocent than the resolution introduced by Senator Windom the other day, upon which we have already commented, and yet it forms a very important part of the movement that will finally culminate in a raid upon the southern negro. Windom proposes that the president of the senate shall appoint a committee of seven senators who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring into the expediency and practicability of encouraging and promoting "a partial migration of colored "persons from those states and congressional districts where they are not allowed to freely and peacefully exercise "and enjoy their constitutional rights as "American citizens, into such state as may "desire to receive them and will protect "them in said rights, or into such territory "or territories of the United States as may "be provided for their use or occupation." That is Windom's proposition, word for word, and it is very innocent to those who give it a casual reading; but to those who look below the surface there is a deep significance in the words, "or into such territory or territories of the United "States as may be provided for their "use or occupation." This is but the beginning of what the republicans hope will be the end. It means the colonization of the negroes in some western territory, or upon some government reservation, pretty much as the Indians are colonized, and the desperate republicans undoubtedly depend upon the alleged prejudice of the southern people against the negro to aid them in carrying out this disgraceful scheme. Windom's resolution is to be regarded as a mere feeler, but it is not to be doubted that his scheme will rapidly take form and substance with the republican leaders at the north. His resolution is very adroitly put. His pretense that the movement is to secure the negroes from violence and intimidation at the south, he hopes will make it popular at the north, and he depends upon what he mistakenly believes to be a desire on the part of the south to rid herself of the negro as a factor in her politics to make the movement popular in this section.

So much for Mr. Windom's scheme. It is only one part of the republican programme. Should it fail, they propose to bring forward a plan to qualify and restrict the right of suffrage, and here again they will depend upon the prejudice against universal suffrage which they assume must exist at the south. But we must defer comment upon this part of the programme until to-morrow.

IN the midst of party criminations and recriminations, it is consoling to know that Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the administration, has never had his goodness. It is true that a hilarious and disrespectful press did at one time accuse him of falling down stairs and rolling over himself, but even they were compelled to admit that there was not only no crab-apple cider in the wine-vat, but that even the vinegar cruet was empty. The amiable Rogers, it may be added, wears his well-earned honors with dignity.

MR. HAYES has not yet requested Schurz to resign, nor is it presumed that he will. Consequently we may expect another Indian massacre when the moon fulls.

THE grand jury of Richmond county have set a good example to other grand juries throughout the state. They have brought in special presentments against sixteen persons for buying and selling votes. As a further example to—well, say to Fulton county, we hope the persons thus presented will be brought to a speedy trial.

REPUBLICANS who are lauding John Sherman for receiving greenbacks for customs dues without authority of law are opposed to the passage of a bill authorizing him to do so. And yet this is one of the necessities of resumption.

MR. FOORD, of the New York Times, occasionally allows the flow of his own rhetoric to deceive him. For instance, he says that the election of Mr. Lincoln was the response of the country to the attempts of the south to set up the substantial oligarchy of minority rule. There is a lack of historical accuracy about this statement. The election of Mr. Lincoln was the result of a foolish and unnecessary division in the ranks of the democratic party.

HON. NOBLE A. HULL, lieutenant-governor of Florida, and congressman-elect from the second district, has been indicted on a charge of conspiring with others to procure false election returns from Brevard county. The jury which indicted Mr. Hull is composed of negroes and radicals.

IF Grant really wants a position in this country, we hope congress will employ him to mobilize the tramps and then put him in command of them. As a brigadier bummer he would outshine any American of whom we have any knowledge.

IT is to be feared that Colonel Fred. Grant will lose his taste for rapine and slaughter during his foreign tour. The government has thus far succeeded in keeping his absence concealed from the Indians, but we may expect the secret to break out any day and to hear of a drove of savages riding wildly through the streets of Chicago. In the event of such a calamity, we sincerely trust that Uncle Joey Medill and Willie Morey will escape.

SOME of the Sherman organs are prating about specie redemption. This is nonsense. We have resumption in New York, according to John Sherman's plan, but if redemption were generally insisted upon the Sherman scheme would collapse in an instant.

SMITH COLFAX ventures out of his well-earned obscurity long enough to write a letter to a Chicago paper denouncing Mormonism as immoral. This is a nice business for Colfax to be engaged in. To our mind a more disgusting spectacle could not be conceived than that of a self-confessed bribe-taker calling into question anybody's morals. When such an insufferable hypocrite and corruptionist as Schuyler Colfax begins to play the part of Pecksniff, it is about time for honest people to enter a protest.

MACKEY, the California bonanza man, sent Pig's Fat Jones back to the senate. Jones is quite an ornament to our federal legislature. It is to be hoped he will come down here and look after his "interests," and bring a cook along.

MR. WHITELAW REID, after describing the misery and degradation that exist in Mississippi, concludes by drawing a moral. "It "was in this very state," he says, "that bull-"dozing was first perfected as a system; it "was the 'Mississippi plan' which Wade "Hampton imported into South Carolina. "So long as the great states of the south are "governed by the 'Mississippi plan,' they "must expect Mississippi results." If our memory is not recreant, Mr. Reid has, ere now, printed long columns to show that the "Mississippi plan" was in vogue in Georgia, but as yet we have not experienced the sad and harrowing sequence to which he solemnly invites our attention. We conclude, therefore, that Mr. Reid's influence is merely a fable with a misapplied moral.

MR. NORDHOFF invites leading republican senators to visit the south and see for themselves the condition of the negro. Is Mr. Nordhoff silly enough to believe for a moment that republican senators desire that the truth should be known?

POSTSCRIPT.

AN Italian revolutionist—an organ grinder.

THE authorship of "Jarette's Hair" is easily settled. It was her pa.

OIL is on the rise. Probably because the stock has been watered.

JOHN HAWLEY, assistant United States treasurer, has argued a law case in the west. Evarts set him the example

JUDGE CLIFFORD is a model democrat and office-holder. He says he will neither die nor resign until there is a democratic president.

SMITH CLAYTON is soon to lecture in Augusta. He will find there many adherents to the "Closer-to-my-Bosom Come club."

WILL the New York Tribune explain why it is "odd to read" that General Hood called on General Sherman?

IF we owned a grandfather and he owned a clock, we would murder the old man and create the clock!

P. T. BARNUM, in his race for the Connecticut senatorship, will probably find out that "humbug" does not always succeed.

IT has been decided by the courts in Ireland that a preacher can perform the marriage service between himself and his bride.

THE New York Tribune ought to discover a key to Hayes's cipher utterances on civil service reform.

JOHN SHERMAN'S chances for the presidency are about as fat as that eagle that adorns the new dollar.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON is one of those few orators who can carry their stump around with them.

GAIL HAMILTON has got her hand over Jim Blaine's mouth and only his legs and arms are visible on the outskirts.

A GEORGIA man living in Vermont warns liquor dealers not to sell him any fire-water under penalty of prosecution. This is a terrible testimony against the character of New England rum.

THE real purpose of the Teller smellers is to get evidence upon which to eject Butler, Hampton and Eustis from the senate. The cloven hoof shows through all their transactions.

THE wife of Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, died the other day at the age of eighty. He is eighty-two. His lamentations at her grave are said to have been pathetic in the extreme.

CHARLEY BACKUS, one of the best negro minstrels on the stage, is the son of a Baptist minister, but as a burnt cork artist, he doesn't float on water exclusively.

DENNIS KEARNEY is after corrupt San Francisco officials, and has had three of them indicted. Dennis may yet reach the stature of a patriot.

Two weeks have passed without a new certificate of character for the Hon. Acklin. Is the young man really getting reckless about himself?

REV. DR. HARRISON, chaplain of the house of representatives, is also on the sick list, but, his Atlanta friends will be glad to learn, with prospects of early recovery.

MCFARLAND, who killed Richardson, the journalist, some years ago, is lecturing on "The Voyage of Life." He knows more, perhaps, about starting a fellow on "the voyage of death."

IN GENERAL.

—George W. Childs has a $6,000 clock in his editorial room of the Ledger.

—There will be an international exhibition held in Brussels in 1880.

—General John A. Dix regularly draws his pension as a soldier of the war of 1812.

—Illinois has more horses than any other state in the union.

—The fashion in England, set by Lord Carington, is for afternoon marriages.

—The Cincinnati gas companies offer to supply the city with gas at $1.50, if it will agree to use gas for ten years.

—Florence Nightingale has contributed $100 for the destitute working people of Sheffield, where her parents lived and died.

—Patti and Nicolini have been singing in Brussels on a certainty of $2,500 per night, and the prices were quadrupled in consequence.

—The "safe deposit valse" is a sort of dance which is participated in by capitalists about the first of January. Bond-bonds are freely made use of.

—Owing to the great falling off of marriages in the established churches of England, civil magistrates are reaping a rich harvest of wedding fees.

—Mrs. John Campbell, of Canada, is said to be homesick. She has seen all she desires of Canada and wants to go home to her royal mother immediately.

—Mrs. Anderson is an English woman, born and bred in Albion, and has a sturdy pair of legs. And this is the only reason so far discovered why all the newspapers should call her "madam."

—In Frankfort-on-the-Main, on Saturday evening, the daughters and wives of the pawnbrokers in the Ghetto drive to the promenade covered with the jewels left in pawn with their fathers and husbands.

—Lapland has been suffering dreadfully from the ravages of the wolves. One-third of the reindeer belonging to the Lapps have been destroyed, and nearly all the young ones.

—Hans Breitmann had a barty;
Where ish dot barty now?
Dey have eaten all der dings dey brought
To de breacher und his frau.

—There are in Great Britain 21 archbishops and bishops, 2,175 priests and 1,386 churches and chapels of the Roman Catholic church, an increase since last year of 39 churches.

—Young Mr. Cousins, of Canada, cut his throat when his girl dropped dead. This emphatically proves that young men in love should be compelled to wear brass collars around their necks.

—Pope Leo XIII. is gradually removing the restrictions placed by his predecessor on the study of art in the vatican galleries. Under Pius IX. it was difficult to get at the masterpieces, especially the Apollo Belvedere and the group of Laocoon.

—Lawyer O'Connor, the business agent of the bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien, tells a San Francisco paper that he wouldn't pronounce the reputed P. S. O'Brien, from Raleigh, an impostor. In fact, the sensational P. S. O'B. seems to be in a fair way to get at the cash of the dead millionaire.

—The marquis of Lorne shakes hands heartily and makes himself extremely agreeable to his visitors. The princess goes about doing her own shopping, and, it is said, dresses so plainly that she has met with some impertinence from the trades-people who did not recognize royalty in that simple guise.

—The Empress Eugenie is described as leading the quietest and most monotonous of lives at Chiselhurst. She prays, she drives, she embroiders; sometime she plays whist in the evening; one day is almost exactly like another. Her food is simple, and she talks little at table, but always looks pleasant and interested. She is still handsome, her beautiful golden hair shining royally above her plain black dress.

The duchess of Cumberland was assured an independent annual income on her marriage, and if the next following be more complacent, the king will ask it to give his daughter a dower of 120,000 crowns, say $32,150. If the duke could only get back his father's sequestered estate from Germany, he would have an income of $500,000 a year, leaving out of the question his expectations from Brunswick.

—The orange growers of Florida are turning their attention to the making of wine from oranges, and several experiments have confirmed a possibility of success in that direction. The first wine made from oranges in Spain has lately made its appearance in Madrid. There are four kinds, one sparkling, and all said to be of "an attractive color, perfectly clear, of an agreeable, sweet, slightly acid flavor, and of an alcoholic strength of about fifteen per cent."

—Mr. Greeley's six words of advice to young men would be an appropriate motto for the biographical sketch of the new lieutenant-governor of Colorado. Not long ago he was a stone-cutter in Augusta, Me., and when he went west he opened a miner's store in Leadville, Col. Now he is worth $5,000,000, owns two mines, from which he receives thousands a day, is president of a bank and proprietor of a large wholesale store, and has been postmaster. Westward, ho!

Grant and Sherman.

Washington Post.

There are now two strong presidential movements under full headway inside the radical political organization. One is in the interest of U. S. Grant, and the other of John Sherman. They possess many points of similarity.

On one point, however, they widely differ. The originators and chief supporters of the Sherman movement are republicans who think the nomination of Grant in 1880 would seriously imperil the existence of their party, and by some strange metamorphosis imagine that John Sherman is the man with whom to oppose him.

The natural managers for the eventful nomination of their candidate depend upon the vote of the southern states in convention and the influence of the money power. The Sherman people are the business men of the south, and the Grant people from the very same causes. The processes of reasoning by which these rival factions arrive at their preliminary conclusions bear, however, no resemblance.

The natural managers of the carpet-bagging politicians who control the radical machine in the south is for Grant. The third term managers know this, and work upon their feelings by promises and comparisons. Sherman's backers claim that these politicians can be induced by judicious distribution of federal patronage to break off their allegiance to Grant and give Sherman a solid support. It must be readily seen that this latter scheme, if not wholly impossible, is entirely impracticable. Too great reliance is placed upon uncertain supports. The Sherman men are all, of course, enthusiastic supporters of the fraudulent administration. They therefore think they can confidently rely upon Hayes to play the required part in the programme, which is to form out federal offices in the interest of John Sherman's candidacy. With Hayes willing, however, strong opposition to the latter would not certainly be found among the radical senators. It cannot fairly be doubted, therefore, but that in this section of the disputed field Grant has a primary advantage, which it will be hard to overcome.

The leaders of both movements confidently claim the support of the money power; Grant's managers on the ground that the ex-president has the prestige of success, and Sherman's on account of his alleged eminent services in bringing about resumption. This phase of the subject is destined to provoke the main contest. The money power is the ruling influence in the radical party. It defeated Blaine at Cincinnati three years ago. It renominated Grant in 1872. It will name the radical candidate in 1880, in spite of all outside machinations.

Both the Grant and Sherman managers know and appreciate this.

They have two rival radical presidential candidates depending for their nomination upon precisely the same influences, though differently constituted. The "conservative" radicals, who trail in the immediate vicinity of the fraudulent president, in their virtuous fear of Grant, fly to Sherman, and the contest may be eventually narrowed down to these two men. In the event that it becomes so warm that the withdrawal of both will be necessary, some little chance will be afforded for the nomination of a better man, for, with the exception of Hayes, no worse a candidate could possibly be found.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Brunswick Appeal.

A recent decision in relation to the validity of certain bonds issued in aid of this enterprise insures its completion to Chattanooga, nearly an air-line from Cincinnati, by some time next summer—certainly not later than next December.

The Atlanta people are wide-awake to their interests, and see readily the great benefit to their city and its business to result from the completion of this gigantic railroad project, a project of vast importance, or it could not have gone steadily forward toward completion through the past years of financial panic and disaster. But the people of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, and the whole section through which this line runs are not sufficiently alive to their interests unless they go one step farther and provide a through connection to the seaboard by the building of a road from Atlanta to Macon. If they will interest themselves in procuring this connection with the seaboard they will have accomplished, at slight cost, a work which will redound to their benefit, open up a new independent line of communication to the seaboard free from ice and snow for the products of the great northwest. Cincinnati has expended $4,000,000 dollars to complete this road. If her capitalists will examine into the question of a road from Atlanta to Macon we feel sure they will see it is to their advantage to invest, or to form alliances with others who are thinking of investing.

The Macon and Brunswick railroad, of course, would be a necessity to the parties who should build such an extension. We cannot think this Macon and Brunswick railroad will long go hunting for bidders at fair rates, either for loan or sale. The legislature wisely determined to retain it in the hands of the state until next July. We do not doubt that all charter privileges asked for by lessees or purchasers will readily be granted next July, nor do we doubt that bidders will be on hand who appreciate the value of the road and will be ready to offer something like its value. There is one thing we hope will be done should sale or lease be decided on and that is, such legislation adopted as will make it impossible to run the road otherwise than as an independent competing line. It is a great pity to be separated from Atlanta and the west by so short a distance as seventy-nine miles between Macon and Atlanta. We understand that a feasible route within that distance can be had for the surveying.

Senator Lamar's Conscientiousness.

Baltimore Gazette, Washington Letter.

"I cannot save any of my salary," said Senator Lamar to-day to your correspondent. "It is impossible. I never paid a cent beyond livery hire and a few little kindred items of election expenses in my life, and I have been in politics a long time. I could save $1,000 a year if I would do certain things which I do not think my conscience would be satisfied if I did. For instance, I pay about $300 a year for newspapers; I like to read them. I have passes over railroads. I could travel all over the United States free, but I pay my fare. It costs me fifty-seven dollars for each member of my family every time I come and go between here and home. I have telegraph passes, but I never use them. I do not think it would be right. I can send anything I please over the express lines, yet I pay my express bills. I spend my salary, and never have any money. Some possibly use all these privileges of dead-heading and they say it is right. I think otherwise. But there is one thing, I think, should be done, and I shall propose it as soon as I get a chance. Every senator should have a private secretary. He has more correspondence, committee work, etc., than he can do. The senator gets $5,000 a year, and cannot support his family in keeping with his position and enjoy a private secretary on that sum." The conscience of Senator Lamar should be embalmed. The dead-heading business is carried to such extremes that it is nothing unusual to see a smoking-car filled with congressmen about the time the house adjourns, all presenting passes to the conductor to save the paltry sum of five cents.

The Ohio Campaign.

New York Times' Cincinnati Special.

A prominent Ohio republican, now in Washington, gives the outline of a programme which he is confident will be closely followed in the coming Ohio campaign. There is no necessity, he says, for Secretary Sherman to make the canvass for governor. It would be a national calamity for him to leave the treasury until the refunding of the national debt is accomplished. Garfield is to be nominated for governor and Charles Foster for lieutenant-governor. Such a combination, he thinks, would unite all the elements of the party, as the antagonism of the Beatty faction to Foster would not show itself if he were placed second on the ticket. Garfield, he has reason to believe, will accept the nomination, and if he does, there is no democratic candidate strong enough to defeat him. The programme, it is further explained, contemplates that Garfield is to receive the support of the party for the senatorship, leaving Foster in the governor's chair, and that Sherman is to help the movement along, with the understanding that he is to have the support of the republicans of the state for the presidential nomination. This programme, which is announced as semi-official, is subject to revision by the republicans of Ohio.

Hayes for a Second Term.

Baltimore Sun Washington Telegram.

Notwithstanding that President Hayes has twice solemnly declared that he would not be a candidate for re-election, it is a fact that certain politicians from the south and the north have gone to the white house and assured him that if certain things were done, delegations to the next republican convention could be worked up in his interest. The same statements have been made to Secretary Sherman with regard to himself. A short time ago a paper was drawn up for presentation to Secretary Sherman by a number of politicians in a southern state, in which it was alleged that all the federal officeholders in the state are hard at work for Grant, and that if he (Sherman) would have them turned out and put in persons to be named, a unanimous delegation from that state to the republican national convention could be secured in his interest.

Let Them be Uniformed.

Baltimore Gazette.

It seems to be the determination of the democrats in the United States senate to reorganize their body at the earliest practicable moment by re-seating ex-senators to fill the important offices. Senator Dennis will probably be elected secretary. Senator Shields will retire with the baton of the sergeant-at-arms. Senator McCreery will probable be made doorkeeper. Senator Barnum's friends will urge him for chief of the document room, and Senator Armstrong will probably be placed in charge of the brigade of spittoon-cleaners. In case this is done, some neat uniform should be provided for the senate offices so that the friends of the ex-senators, seeing their forces about the halls and corridors, may not be misled into recognizing them as live representatives of sovereign states.

No Grist for the Outrage Mill.

St. Louis Republican.

The peculiar hatred which the Times and other republican organs feel towards Georgia is easily explained. Georgia was one of the first states that threw off the carpet-bag yoke, and since that happy event has been perhaps the most prosperous state in the south. But the crowning aggravation is that fully nine-tenths of the colored voters in Georgia have turned democrats, and cannot even be "bulldozed" into supporting the republican ticket. Moreover, the relations between blacks and whites are so amicable and mutually satisfactory, that even the ingen

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Tocoa is clamorous for a fire company.

—The Cedartown Record has been merged with the Advertiser.

—It is thought the North and South road will reach Hamilton in thirty days.

—Mrs. P. A. Murphy, of Macon, formerly Miss Lizzie Gibson, of Forsyth, is dead.

—Columbus had an incendiary fire Sunday morning. Four frame buildings were burned.

—The prospect for good small grain crops in Harris county was never more promising.

—Miss Claudia Wynn, of Heard county, has just inherited a legacy of twelve thousand dollars in gold.

—The Macon Telegraph gives Thornton a good send-off. Thornton will get the news after he has to wake up the Macon policemen to do it.

—The Tocoa Herald has been resumed under entirely new auspices. Messrs. Shaefer & Brown are the editors and proprietors.

—Jenny Bald's memorandum book was picked up in Macon, the other day, and is in the office of the Telegraph awaiting his orders. From the notice in that paper we learn that Donny keeps a diary.

—Mr. Joseph Tillman, of the Quitman Reporter, and Mr. A. P. Perham, of the Free Press, came near having a set-to on the streets of Quitman. If they do engage in war we trust they will deal gently with each other.

—We have received the first number of the Macon Sunday Ledger, which will be a sort of tender to the evening edition of the same paper. We will say more about the Ledger when the boys settle down to business.

—The Blue Ridge Echo is the attractive title of a neatly printed weekly just started in Cleveland, White county, by John T. Wilson, Jr., a young gentleman of ability and experience. The salutatory of Mr. Wilson is brief and to the point, and if the first number of the Blue Ridge Echo is a sample of succeeding ones, it will deserve success whether it wins or not.

—The Hamilton Journal says that one night last week a little negro child about four years old whose parents were living in the place of Mr. O. S. Williams, about six miles from town, was found to be missing. Search was made for it during the night and since, but no trace of it has been discovered. It is thought that it attempted to follow its parents, who had gone soon after dark to attend a party, at a house near by, and either fell into a mill-pond in the vicinity, or wandered off into the mountains and perished.

—An Estonton special to the Macon Ledger says that a fatal affray occurred in Putnam county last Friday night. Tom Pearson, a very respectable young planter, while settling with his hands, had some misunderstanding with them, when five of them attacked him. One ne ro pulled him down by the hair of his head and another ran and secured an ax to butcher him, when Pearson fired on the negro holding him, mortally wounding him, and continued firing at the others, who fled. The homicide and attending circumstances created much excitement in this community. As has been stated, Pearson is highly respectable and a gentlemanly young man.

—Franklin Register: As Mr. Martin Harris was going to his home, about five miles east of this place, last Friday, in an intoxicated state, his clothing took fire and burned him so shockingly that he died on Sunday following. It is supposed that his clothing was fired by a lighted cigar falling from his mouth and lodging in his clothing.

—Valdosta Times: Saturday evening late the body of a negro infant was found at Tobesnivie, the same having been grabbed up and thrown there by some one or dog. An inquest was held Sunday, and upon evidence elicited, the jury found a verdict charging Rosa Jones, colored, with the murder of her own child, and that the crime was committed about the 20th of December, inst.

—Thomasville Times: That wheat can be successfully planted and grown in this county, we think is now an established fact. During the store of Messrs. M. Isaac & Co. the other day, we noticed a barrel of beautiful plump seed oats, grained in bulk on the sidewalk. Upon inquiry we learned that it was grown by Mr. Rosenfield, one of the German farmers. Subsequently meeting the gentleman himself he informed us that he raised the past season, fourteen bushels to the acre. And what is more after cutting the wheat he planted and raised 150 bushels of potatoes on the same acre. What section can make a better showing? How we do know. He sold the wheat for seed at $2 per bushel and the potatoes at 40 cents per bushel. Seventeen bushels of wheat at $2 per bushel and 150 bushels potatoes at 40 cents, aggregate $94. That beats an all-cotton crop out of sight.

—Louisville News and Farmer: For several days there has been a negro man in our midst who has some great peculiarities. He was examined by Dr. Cassel, of Augusta, a week or two since and pronounced a wonderful specimen of humanity. With his permission he can move his heart from his left to his right side, or into his stomach, and at each locality you can feel its regular beats. At such time there is an absence of any throbbing in the region usually occupied by the heart. Then he can bring what he calls a double set of ribs into his stomach. Then by the apparent action of his own will muscular command over the vital functions he can cause for a short time his pulse to stop and his heart to cease beating. We saw it done. This experiment was tried in our presence. Two had his pulse under their touch, while our ear was pressed across the region of the heart. For some time he was still. He continued to talk all the while. He carries a large piece of iron so that he holds over the muscle of one of his arms. He is certainly a living wonder. In all probability there is not such another being living. He claims to have lived extensively, and to have come originally from Manchester, England. He is a dirty, God-forsaken looking creature, with all his wonderful peculiarities.

—The enormous sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has had the effect of bringing out numerous similar remedies; but the people are not so easily induced to make a trial of the new article, when they value the old and reliable one—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

QUERY.—Why will men smoke common cigars when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s Seal of North Carolina at the same price? to feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

—CAROLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations. 400 jan2 dawsow tu 2

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Good fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of chloroform, one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

A Medecine, not a Drink,
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and their books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

400 jan21 dly tu th sat&c wly nxt r'd mat

LIVER REMEDIES.

Dr. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injur the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly hopelessly ill. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Case Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c. For sale by Druggists. AGENTS WANTED.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

206 ag17 deod & weowly am col nex read mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W SIXTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&wly

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

GO AND SEE

F. S. CHAPMAN,

—AT—

Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

WHERE YOU WILL FIND EVERYTHING kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

A Good Variety of Soaps, Perfumes, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, etc.

—ALSO—

SPICES, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,

—ALL KINDS—

PATENT MEDICINES.

With an experience of thirty years, and with GOOD FACILITIES for buying, the

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

is supplied with the best English, French, German and American Chemicals, bought direct from the best houses in the country. He Compounds all Medicines that are put up at the store and uses none but the best quality. His charges are very moderate, and Physicians and Patients will find it to their interest to try him.

355 jan19 d1w

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.

81 nov24dlm

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH.

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

80 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 mar21...tf oct8

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

WATSON & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.

309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.

256 dec14.1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. S.KEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22 d1f

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 256 feb17, '78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.

006 oct29 d1f R. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
R. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug1 d3m

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

090 oct8 d1f oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Will attend to FUNERALS in all its Details, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

262 july23 d1yr

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

MILLER & BENNETT,

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,

24 BROAD STREET,

Sunny S. Building | By the Bridge

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public generally, that we have purchased the "Sunny South" Job Office, and at considerable expense fitted up a first-class office, and are now prepared to do work in the best style of the art, at prices to suit the times. We have had the pleasure of working for the Atlanta people for many years, and would simply refer to the past as an earnest of the future. All we ask is that you give us a trial.

J. I. MILLER,
B. F. BENNETT.

28 jan16 d3m

Select School.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES, AND for small Boys, will be opened on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1879.

AT 144 IVY STREET,

By MISS MISSOURI H. STOKES.

She has testimonials of the highest character as to ability, experience, and success in teaching.

REFERENCES: Judge C. D. McCutchen, of Dalton; Dr. L. C. Word, Mr. C. K. Maddox, Dr. J. F. Logan, Mr. W. A. Moore and Rev. J. H. Martin, of Atlanta. 310 jan19 d2t sun tues

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of

OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime-use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision. Prescriptions of Oculists for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 453 dec22 3m

Capt. J. H. MORGAN'S

Florida Excursion!

WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1879, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD AND CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

For Circulars and further particulars apply to Captain J. H. MORGAN DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta, Ga. 26 jan17 d1w

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—105th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1 6 7	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 672, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

236 jan14 d&w3w

7th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Succes of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1	Prize		$30,000
1	Prize		10,000
1	Prize		5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20	Prizes	500 each	10,000
1 0	Prizes	100 each	10,000
50	Prizes	50 each	15,000
5 0	Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000	Prizes	10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each,	Approximation Prizes	2,700
9	Prizes 200 each,	" "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each,	" "	900
1,960	Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

1 dec3 w dec8&10 d weds&fris jan d tues, thurs & sats w jan7,14,21,28

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR FEBRUARY, 1879.—Will be sold before the Court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the road from Atlanta, Georgia, to Peachtree Creek, being the southeast corner of A. J. Collier and W. F. Herring, on lot No. 110 in the 17th district of said county; thence from said road north sixty nine degrees, forty-eight minutes, west 750 feet; thence north eleven degrees, forty-five minutes and two seconds, 565 feet to a Spring branch; thence north nineteen degrees and thirty minutes west along said branch 1,025 feet to line of land lots Nos. 110 and 111; thence west along the line of said lots 195 feet to the corner of land lots 110, 111, 145 and 146; thence north along the line of land lots 111 and 145, 1,250 feet to Peachtree Creek; thence along the meanderings of said creek 970 feet to the dividing line between Wesley Collier and W. F. Herring; thence along said line 1,385 feet to Peachtree road; thence along said road to the beginning corner; being all that part of the W. F. Herring tract on the west side of Peachtree road, containing eighty acres, more or less, lying thereon a dwelling house, barn and various other outbuildings. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold, by virtue of and to satisfy a material and builders' lien issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cook & Stewart vs. Reuben Arnold. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting 100 feet on Marietta street, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, and running back to the right of way of the Western & Atlantic R. R, adjoining the property of Sawers and Scofield, and known as Nos. 492 and 494 on said Marietta street, and used by defendants for office purposes. Levied on as the property of the Scofield Rolling Mill Company by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the City Court of Atlanta, in favor of Atlanta National Bank vs. the Scofield Rolling Mill Company. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place a lot of land lying in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, it being the northwest corner of said lot and being north of Levi Robinson's and Mimms's, with the original line to an agreed line; said tract containing 23 7-100 acres, being the lot on which Michael Kreis did reside at date of levy. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Anthony Bessenger vs. Michael Kries.

Also, at the same time and place, sixteen acres, more or less, of land adjoining the northwest quarter of land lot No. 87 on the north, known as White's slaughter pen lot, being part subdivision of land lot 86, and described as blocks 17 and 18; said subdivision with a slip 179 20-100 feet wide, running south and north full length of said blocks on the west side, adjoining lands of John A. Doane and P. Gardner on the east; W. P. Inman on the south and west, and W. Peters's estate on the west. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of A. Bessenger vs. Michael Kreis.

A. M. PERKERSON
Sheriff.

114 jan7 d1aw1w

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 35 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y
390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

Perry TRADE MARK & Co's

STEEL PENS

of superior English make, famous for durability and evenness of point, variety of assortment, and general excellence, for sale by dealers generally.

TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" and "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN TAYLOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7 d3m tues

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary, will be sold before the Court-house door of Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, the following described property belonging to the estate of Andrew Jackson, colored, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

Lot number 45, in the city of Atlanta in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on Bices's alley fifty (50) feet and extending back 125 feet, and known as the Lawson White lot, and bounded on the west by Bices's alley; on the north by John Bishop's lot, and on the east and south by lot owned by Jas. A. Ball, on which is situated a small one-story frame house.

Also, lot No. 40, same district and county, and bounded on the west side by Bices's alley in said city, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on which is situated a two [2] story frame dwelling.

All to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash.

J. B. GOODWIN,
Administrator.

131 jans d1aw1d tues

FOR SALE,

Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

dec25 d1f

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern Institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 Jan26—d&wtf

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles, Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which will enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.

422 dec21 d1m

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payments is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
502 dec24-tue fri&sat wk1d Commissioners.

Printing Office for Sale.

THE MATERIAL OF A NEWSPAPER, BOOK and Job Printing Office for sale very cheap or exchange for land. Large Adams Press, half-medium Gordon Press, Stones, Chases, Proof Press, Paper-Cutter, Stands, Office Desks, etc. Large fonts Brevier, Fourgeois, Nonpareil, Small Pica, Pica, etc.; eighty-six fonts Job Type, Newspaper Rules, Leads, etc., for first-class daily or weekly. All in good order and little used. Cost over $5,000. $1,500 cash will buy the whole. Address

S. B. T.,
Lock Box 4, Beaufort, S. C.

657 dec31...d2aw3w.

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-d1f

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00, Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
jan4-d1f Barnesville, Ga.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m. B. W. WRENN,
26 jan15 dtd Secretary.

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,

316 dec18 d1f J. R. CAMPBELL, Ma ager.

A Guernsey Power Press,

BED TWENTY-SIX BY FORTY INCHES, (old styles) can be bought very low for cash. In use up to time of being replaced by a new one.

A Good, Sober Job Printer Wanted,

To board with his employer, Address

J. C. BAILEY,
Enterprise and Mountaineer,
222 jan12 deod1t Greenville, S. C.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estate of James H. Born, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R. near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 81, formerly owned by Wallace & Scago, and fronting on State or Walton street 150 feet, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Moore's line 180 feet, and on west line 170 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.

R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
119 jans d1aw1d tues Administrators.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

Commencing SUNDAY, 19th inst., 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7 45 a. m.
Arrive Athens	3 30 p. m.
Arrive Washington	2 00 p. m.
Arrive Camak	1 1 p. m.
Arrive Milledgeville	3 36 p. m.
Arrive Macon	5 20 p. m.
Arrive Augusta	3 18 p. m.

No. 1 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	9 45 a. m.
Le

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 7-16d; in New York at 9 7-16c; in Atlanta at 8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, warmer south to west winds, and partly cloudy weather, with stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 20, 10:21 P. M.

(All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.14	42	49	W.	Brisk.	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.12	47	48	S. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30	8 47	48	S. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30	39	55	N	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30	46	51	53	S. W.		.00	Clear.
Indianola	30	57	48	80	S. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30	26	48	56	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30	45	48	70	N.	Gen'e	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30	33	44	72	S. W	Gen'e	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30	25	46	59	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.25	24	61	W.	Fresh.	.00	Smoky.
11 31	30.12	45	45	W.	Brisk.	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.05	47	41	W.	Brisk.	.00	Clear.
4 06	30.04	49	37	W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.13	43	50	W.	Brisk.	.00	Clear.
10 31	30.14	42	49	W.	Brisk.	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.139 | Maximum ther.....50
Mean daily ther.....39.25 | Minimum ther.....23
Mean daily humid. 50.66 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Second Baptist Church—Tuesday, January 21, Sacred Concert.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

New Soap—Colgate & Co.
Hop Bitters—All Druggists.
Pianos and Organs—F. L. Freyer.
The Estey Organ Company.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 21, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Carter's Fancy is the best.

—Now is the time for afternoon driving.

—The Georgia train now arrives at 5 p. m.

—The weather was fine and bracing yesterday.

—There is still a great demand for dwelling houses.

—The streets were filled with the fair sex yesterday.

—Our leading merchants are doing a fine business.

—The population of Atlanta is increasing very rapidly.

—Sunday several citizens of Atlanta visited Marietta.

—It is a cause of general regret that we are to have no race meeting in the spring.

—There is some talk of having another candy-pulling at an early date.

—In the livery stables of Atlanta are scores of handsome turnouts.

—The flooring of the union passenger depot needs mending in several places.

—Oakland cemetery was visited by quite a large number of strangers Sunday last.

—Several of the city pumps need repairing.

—Since January 1st a score of new firms have commenced business in Atlanta.

—Scores of northern drummers are traveling through this portion of the state.

—Several trotting horses are running at large in Oglethorpe park.

—The jail is still well filled with prisoners.

—The new county officials are taking hold of their work with a vim.

—The finest flour ever sold in this market is Carter's Fancy.

—Everybody that has used Carter's Fancy Flour says that it is unsurpassed.

—Go to the sacred concert at the Second Baptist church to-night.

—There is very general complaint of catarrh and colds.

—Modjeska will play here one week from Friday and Saturday nights.

—Admission to the sacred concert to night only 25 cents.

—Some of the best singers in the city will appear in the sacred concert at the Second Baptist church to night.

—The drain along the railroad track, below Whitehall and Loyd streets, needs cleaning out badly.

—A party of emigrants returned from Texas Sunday last speaking in no very complimentary terms of the lone star state.

—Carter's Fancy Flour is simply par excellent. We know whereof we speak. Try it and you will say so too.

—A good number of our citizens are contemplating a visit to the New Orleans Mardi Gras.

—For twenty-five cents an Atlanta street hack will carry you to any portion of the city.

—The turn-table of the street car line at the corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets has been overhauled and repaired.

—The Atlanta rolling mill is running on full time, night and day, except the rail mill, which runs in the day only.

—The matrimonial market seems to be dull at present. The demand does not seem to be equal to the supply.

—Several citizens of Atlanta left yesterday for Savannah to attend the races of the Savannah jockey club.

—Sixteen car loads of mules and horses reached this city yesterday. The demand for live stock is continuing to grow greater every day.

—Much complaint is being made of the condition of the street in the rear of the round house of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

—The sidewalks of Decatur street are the worst in the city. The authorities should have them attended to at once. Large pools of water are frequently seen in the middle of the pavement.

—During the siege of damp weather that prevailed last week the machinery of the Atlanta cotton factory became very rusty. A large number of girls were employed to clean it off, and it is now as bright as ever.

—The sales of reserved seats for the Bangs combination will begin at Phillips & Crew's this morning. Only $1 will be charged. The combination is one of the best ever seen in this city.

—Mr. McCrystal, Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Weems, Mr. Spiro, Mrs. Carter, Professor Clarke, Dr. Crenshaw, Professor Kruger, Mr. Long and Miss Wynne will all appear at the sacred concert at the Second Baptist church to-night.

CELIE CRAWFORD'S CRIME.

The Trial of the Inhuman Mother—Her Committal to Jail.

Yesterday morning Celie Crawford and Tim. Long were carried before Justice Tanner, where it had been previously arranged that the preliminary investigation in the case against each of these parties would be heard. The court-room, as well as the stairway leading to it, was crowded with negroes of every size, color and shape, who were in attendance to witness the finishing touches to the sensation that has attracted the attention of every one for the past few days. At 10 o'clock the case against Celie Crawford was called. She was charged with assault with intent to murder. Witnesses were introduced proving beyond a doubt that Celie came to this city on the morning the child was found with the child in her possession. Also that a few moments before the child was taken from the sewer, she had been seen near the spot with the baby in her arms. Other evidence of a very strong character was brought out, and Justice Tanner decided to send her to jail to await trial.

The case against Tim. Long was then called. He was charged with adultery. Tim. plead not guilty in the most emphatic manner. Justice Tanner called as the first witness Celie Crawford to testify in behalf of the state. The case, in a very few moments, took quite a turn, as will be seen by the following:

Justice Tanner—What is your name?
Witness—Celie Crawford.
Justice T.—Are you married?
Witness—No.
Justice T.—Have you a baby?
Witness—Yes.

Justice T.—Where is your baby, and how old is it?

Witness—Here it is (holding up a small baby about the size of a full grown rat). It is seven weeks old.

Justice Tanner eyed the baby for a few moments as though he was an expert at telling the age of a child, and then continued the examination of the witness.

Justice—Who is the father of the child?

To the question the negro made no answer. She eyed the justice and said nothing. To every one present it was very plain that she had had some understanding with Tim. in reference to the matter.

Justice T.—Answer me quick or I will have to send you to jail in the place of Tim., who will have to go if the crime of adultery is fastened upon him.

To this threat Celie made no answer, but only continued to eye the justice with a vacant stare. After waiting some moments Justice Tanner dismissed the case against Tim. Long, and rendered his decision by which Celie goes to jail to await trial.

By her obstinacy she is made to take the place of Tim. Long in jail, as she refused to fasten the crime upon any one. Tim. Long, on hearing the decision of the court, left in a big hurry, not stopping long enough to find the sequel of the affair. An effort by Celie to secure a bond proved fruitless and she was sent to jail, where she will remain until her trial is had. She is now indicted under two charges—of adultery and assault with intent to murder. As the matter now stands, to get clear of the first charge she will have to prove that she either won the baby at a raffle or drew it in a prize drawing.

The Case of Ratteree.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—In your issue of Saturday you unintentionally do Mr. Ratteree injustice. He asks a fair trial only, when the facts will be seen to be altogether different from those given. I will give you a few as a sample. In the first place. Mr. Wright did not go to the house in search of his brother-in-law. In the next place, he was not a "man of quiet reputation." In the third place, no witness swore upon the inquest that "by-God, I'll fix you." Others could be given were it necessary to do so.

There was no preliminary trial. The defendant, by his attorneys, W. C. Glenn and J. A. W. Johnson, waived examination and was committed to jail to await application for bail to be made before Judge C. D. McCutchen. No one here supposes that Mr. Ratteree, if he did strike Wright, had intention either to kill or seriously injure him. He did not disappear immediately. The tragedy occurred about 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. Ratteree left next morning upon his regular train, and was returning upon the same, and was unloading freight when arrested at Kingston. He never made any attempt whatever to dodge the law by running away from it. By inserting the above you will oblige his friends. W. C. G.

An Interesting Occasion.

On next Thursday evening there will be a formal opening of the Catholic library, in the basement of the Catholic church, to inaugurate its removal to a permanent home. The basement of the church has been finished, and will comfortably seat twelve hundred persons. The young library has drawn to itself so many friends from all denominations and has awakened such a lively interest that the directors determined, at a meeting yesterday, to comply with the wishes of a large number of members, to have a public opening. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, and some elegant speeches will be made. It is not yet announced who the orator of the occasion will be, but the committee will take pains to present a programme that will be unusually entertaining. There will be no charge for admission, and the public are cordially invited to attend. As there will be a large crowd, those who arrive earliest will secure the best seats.

Another Death.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. John Kelly died on Monday morning about nine o'clock. The deceased was formerly of Louisville, Ky., and was the wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen, John Kelly, well known in our midst. Mrs. Kelly was a lady of rare qualities, Christian virtues and of the noblest traits of character. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and we may justly say that she died as she lived—in strict conformity with the rules of God and man. Her remains were conducted to the depot yesterday morning and forwarded to Louisville, Ky., for interment, accompanied by her bereaved husband. We deeply sympathize with the afflicted family, both here and in Louisville. Mrs. Kelly died of consumption after a lingering illness.

The Atlanta Cadets.

Last night there was a meeting of the Atlanta Cadets at their armory on Marietta street. About thirty men were present in full uniform, and the old enthusiasm in the company seemed to be fully aroused again. There are now over fifty men on the roll, and the number is constantly increased by the best material. The new officers are justly popular, and will keep this model organization up to the high standard it has hitherto maintained. There will be a meeting of special interest next Tuesday night, at which a full attendance is requested.

True Science.

To-night Mr. J. S. Newman, of the state agricultural department, will lecture before the Scientific association at its hall over the corner of Broad and Marietta streets. His subject will be, "True science the interpreter of the wisdom of the Creator as expressed through the medium of the physical world." Mr. Newman is a gentleman of liberal culture, and his lecture will attract a fine audience. There will be no charge for admission.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. P. Walsh and lady, of Augusta, passed through the city yesterday on their return home.

—Mr. Arthur Miles, of the Griffin News, and Mr. Wallace Trammell, of that city, are in the city.

—Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is the guest of the Markham house.

—Hon. A. O. Bacon, of Macon, speaker of the house of representatives, visited our city Sunday last and returned home yesterday.

—Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons, United States marshall for the state of Georgia, has returned to Atlanta after a short visit to Washington, D. C.

—Colonel Pleasant Stovall, editor of the Augusta Evening Sentinel, returned home Sunday after spending a short visit in this city. We hope the colonel will again visit our city at an early day.

—Macon Telegraph: Mr. Smith Clayton, of Atlanta, is in the city, having just returned from Sandersville, where, on Friday evening, he delivered his very popular satire on round dancing, entitled "Closer-to-my-bosom-come club." He was greeted by a very large and intelligent audience. He is one of the most gifted young lecturers in the state.

—Tilman R. Gaines, senior editor of the Southern Herald, and immigration agent of the Piedmont belt, is in the city in the interest of that paper. His field of immigration work extends through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, and he is doing a great deal to increase the wealth and population of the states. He is writing up Atlanta and north Georgia in a lively manner, and his widely circulated paper should meet with encouragement in our city.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 30th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices.
☞ We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
654 dec31 d1m 4th and 5th cols 4th pg

THE ATLANTA POST-OFFICE.

Statement for Three Past Years.

By the kindness of Postmaster Conley we are furnished with the following statement of the busines of the Atlanta office for the past three years. It will be found of interest to all our readers:

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Balance due P. M. December 31	$ 9,454	511 52	$ 1,302 41
Salaries, clerks, rent, etc	706,091	18,854 60	15,158 80
Amount paid postal cards delivered	134,340	1,824 00	1,141 00
Amount paid postal clerks and route agents	274,441	19,647 17	15,576 98
Drafts paid to contractor, etc	396,106	4,857 21	4,326 21
Amount paid letter carriers	281,502	397,718 50	480,039 30
Amount paid for rent	1,162,196	361,903 65	397,718 50
Money orders repaid	40,100	4,516 57	4,533 94
Expenses money order business	434,465	1,076 65	1,063 66
Remitted to postmaster at New York	142,315	198,700 00	295,700 00
Cash on hand December 31	677,665	223,080 00	293,924 96
	$ 4,258 75	$ 20,207 68	$ 24,434 35
			$853,548 17
Net proceeds of office			$ 36,924 96

RECEIPTS.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Registered letters delivered	10,626	11,402	12,828
Mail letters delivered	722,868	813,051	
Local letters delivered	254,441	276,437	
Newspapers delivered	396,106	480,490	
Total number pieces delivered	1,402,782	1,582,196	1,682,310
Newspapers collected	44,396	41,171	
Money orders collected	499,257	530,668	
Postal cards collected	165,551	194,598	
Total number pieces collected	702,027	767,694	
Total postage on matter for local delivery	$2,017 11	$2,885 58	

FREE DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.

CARRIERS.

Hannaford, C. H.
Robinson, H. M.
Shelton, John C.
Swearingen, S. A.
Tutwiler, C. V.
Wimbish, C. C.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
No. registered letters sent	5,407	5,300	5,942
No. registered letters received	14,255	14,000	16,342
No. registered packages in transit	14,000	12,950	14,000
Total	33,662	32,250	36,284

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
No. letters sent to dead letter office	4,287	3,800	3,953
No. 2d class matter mailed at 2 cts. per lb	17,851	18,891	16,342
No. 2d class matter mailed at 3 cts. per lb	22,852	14,250	14,000
No. 3d class matter mailed at 1 ct. for 2 oz	49,049	36,993	32,023
No. 3d class matter mailed at 1 ct. for 3 oz	123,000	13,000	9,125
Estimated No. letters and postal cards mailed	54,806	14,000	
	2,960,000	2,550,000	

The statement of the officers in other Georgia cities are not yet out, but the highest of them will fall far behind the figures given above. The published statement of the Nashville office shows that Atlanta is $200,000 ahead of that city in gross receipts, and about $3,000 ahead in net receipts. The Atlanta office is known as one of the best in the country. The following information as to employees and hours at the office will be of interest:

EMPLOYEES.

J. S. Nall, Assistant P. M. and M. O. clerk.
Lewis Seldner, registry clerk.
Wallace Rhodes, mailing clerk.
Frank Mills, dirtributing clerk.
R. A. Stout, general delivery clerk.
C. D. Tuller, stamp clerk.
T. A. Lester, assistant mailing clerk.

OFFICE HOURS.

Money order department..... 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Registry department..... 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
General delivery..... 7.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Stamp department..... 7.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Postmaster Conley has the office in excellent condition, and the satisfaction of the public is freely expressed at the courteous treatment always extended by the employees.

Read It.

We refer to the card of Professor Freyer, the well-known musician and pioneer dealer in pianos and organs, and who has been a resident of our city, off and on, for thirty years (since 1849), and richly merits the name of "The Old Reliable." One of the proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION has recently purchased one of his (Wilcox & White's) organs, and takes pleasure in stating that it gives entire satisfaction. Various others have tried it and are delighted with the instrument. We cordially commend the professor to the public. His place of business is 28 Whitehall street.

Sent to the Home.

The unfortunate woman, whose dubious attempt at suicide was chronicled by us yesterday, remained all night and the forenoon in the station-house. She fully recovered from the immediate effects of her potations and was not a little humiliated by her predicament. Arrangements were made for her and she was conveyed to the Benevolent home to be cared for. It is hoped that she will, under that kindly roof, form the unalterable resolves that will redeem her from such plights as these in all her future years.

ACKLIN.

Views of a High Moral Authority.

Washington Capital (Donn Piatt.)

The Hon. Acklin is having a lively time with his reputation. A discriminating public will bear us out in asserting that the Hon. Acklen is having a devil of a time.

The Hon. Acklin has had more investigation, more reports and certificates, than any man living. We are not a Bancroft, so we cannot say, but it is our general impression that in this line the Hon. Acklin is not only ahead of any living statesman, but he discounts the dead of history.

We have paused and pondered—sending our journalistic mind down the ringing aisles of past time. We don't know why we say the ringing aisles—we don't know exactly what it means, but it sounds grand—it sounds like a sentence from the cavernous depths of the Hon. Pig-iron, or a fog-bank of words that so often obscure the meaning of the Hon. Roscoe—and therefore we use, and—where in the old scratch are we? Oh, yes! we have paused and pondered over the r. a. of. t. to find a man more investigated and certified to than our Acklin.

First came the Welcker affair, and the pensive public lifted its startled ears to a story of how a noble southern gentleman, giving a lunch to some ladies at Welcker's heard cries of distress from an adjoining room, and the noble confederate, breaking into that room, found the Hon. Acklin and a lovely lady much disordered, and an explosion followed.

Then came Mrs. Felter, late Welcker, who declared that no lady or ladies lunched or supped at her restaurant on the day or night in question, and all the servants, as soon as they found what Mrs. F. declared, swore to the same.

Then appeared the noble rescuer, who declined making any charges or any retractions. Then appeared the Hon. Acklin and friends, and disproved the entire charge by showing that the lady in question, subsequent to the repast at Welcker's, was on the most intimate terms with the Hon. Acklin, riding about the city with him, and accompanied the honorable gentleman to the depot when he left for his far-off home in the sunny south.

The public found it proven:

1. That there was no party of ladies at Welcker's.

2. That the party of ladies at Welcker's was of the most quiet and orderly sort.

3. That no confederate officer kicked open the door and kicked out the Hon. Acklin.

4. That the confederate officer who interfered declined confirming the story told by the journals.

5. There was no lady insulted.

6. The lady insulted rode with the Hon. Acklin the day after, and bid him an affectionate adieu at the depot.

All of which rather beats the celebrated Kettle case, and leaves the pensive public pleasingly amazed.

The Kettle case referred to is not where the pot charged, in a libelous manner, that the kettle was black.

This affair had scarcely died out before another and more complicated one broke on the ears of the p. p. (pensive public). The Hon. Acklin, candidate for re-election to congress, was charged with a dime novel. It was asserted that the Hon. A. had wooed and won a little girl who could not write her name, and, after her ruin, wed her to an hostler, who subsequently run away. And then came charges and counter charges, affidavits and counter affidavits, in the midst of which all the parties died, save and except the Hon. A.

Then, as in the Welcker case, after everybody had taken a swear at it—each on his own motion—a democratic committee and a republican committee went to investigating. The results were as curious and confusing as the other affair. The republican committee found for Acklin and the democratic committee against him.

After, Acklin coming to Washington, organized a little committee of his own, that also investigated, and found him "not guilty." This awakened the wrath of the Louisiana democratic committee and it came back at him in a most furious manner. Then the Hon. Acklin—much indicted the much-investigated, the much-condemned, and more acquitted Acklin—went to the Cave of the Winds, and, with tears in his eyes, begged for more investigation.

The wind-makers of the c ve looked at each other, startled and terrified. What, go to investigating on little weaknesses of this sort? Hide's Mosey. We shall be without a quorum in thirty days. And so, by a unanimous vote, the Cave resolved that under the constitution a constituency could send a seducing member to congress; or, as the Hon. Garfield put it, "a moral monster," without let or hin rance.

Death.

We regret to learn that on Sunday last the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Billups, of Decatur, died. She was aged seven weeks, and passed away after suffering several days. Yesterday the remains were buried in Oakland cemetery.

number of the friends of the family attended the solemn ceremony, which was performed by Rev. D. Frazer, D.D., of Decatur.

A Dangerous Torpor.

Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is seriously dangerous to those organs, since it is the precedent of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not excessively, but moderately, an effect produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a general invigorant and alterative, possessing diuretic properties of no common order. The impetus which this admirable medicine gives to their evacuative function counteracts any tendency to congestion which may exist in their tissues. Both they and their associate organ, the bladder, are invigorated as well as gently stimulated by the Bitters, which exerts a kindred influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels, and by strengthening the system, enables it to withstand malarial epidemics, to which when exposed it might otherwise succumb.
jan21 d3t tues thur sat &wjan22

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches; Gold Guard and Opera Chains; Diamond, Seal and Fancy Rings. A large assortment of Solid Silver Bridal Presents just received at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Pew Renting.

The pews of the First Presbyterian Church, Marietta street, will be rented on Tuesday next, January 21, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.
A prompt attendance requested.
W. M. LOWRY,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
jan19 sun&tues

Notice.

I will sell for the next twenty days, regardless of cost, my entire stock of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
I mean business. Give me a trial.
W. R. JOYNER,
319 jan19 2t 32 Whitehall street.

POLICE POINTS.

—Atlanta should have a regularly detailed city detective.

—Up to a late hour last night only two city arrests were made.

—The city was comparatively quiet last night for a Saturday night.

—Captain Mike White, of the police force, is recovering slowly from his recent severe illness.

—All of the cells at the station-house are filled with the proceeds of the recorder's court.

—There is a gang of hallway thieves in Atlanta that are giving the police a good deal of trouble to keep up with their movements.

—The committee on streets are working a large number of free labor hands, in addition to those which they get from the recorder's court.

—The recorder had a good court yesterday. A fine sum of money was added to the city treasury, and several hands were added to the street force.

—General "Tige" Anderson, the chief of the police force, has worked out a problem by which the recorder's chain-gang can accomplish more work than they do at present.

—Gainesville Eagle: We are glad to notice that General "Tige" Anderson, the veteran confederate brigadier, has been elected to the office of chief of police in Atlanta. This is an honor worthily bestowed, and he will execute the duties of the place with energy and skill.

Choice of a Pastor.

We learn that the Baptist church of Decatur will choose a pastor next Sunday. This is one of the livest churches in the state, with a full and active membership, and will command the services of a good and able man.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to knaw it for their benefit," "JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

Buckwheat Cakes,

If properly made, are a choice dish for breakfast If you wish them nice, light, and wholesome, always use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Your grocer has it, or can get it for you.

Do not purchase your furniture before looking at the stock and seeing the bargains at JOHN D. STOCKER,
85 Whitehall street.
jan19 2t

DISSOLUTION.

The old firm of Simmons, Hunt & Gilbert is now dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name hereafter will be
SIMMONS & HUNT.
jan21 d1t

Grand Opportunity to Buy

Dry Goods and Carpets Cheap at the great clearing out sale of
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan12 dtf

—The Atlanta Turn-Verien will give a grand masquerade about the middle of February. jan21 d1t

—Colonel J. S. Newman's Lecture at Scientific Association Hall, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. Public invited. Seats free. jan21 d1t

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1v

—Hear Newman's Lecture to-night. It will be instructive and elevating.
jan21 d1t

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.
378 june22...deowly &wkreowly

—True Science: the interpreter of the will of the Creator, as expressed in the Physical World, is the subject of Colonel Newman's Lecture to-night. A rare intellectual treat. Bring the ladies. Seats free. jan21 1t

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

The Following Telegram,

Received at 4½ o'clock yesterday evening, shows the rapid advance in Meats, caused by heavy exports, Southern and Eastern demand:

CHICAGO, January 20.

Fears & Jones, Atlanta, Ga.:

Clear Rib Sides, 20 days in salt, closed at 4.32½. St. Louis, (cheapest point) freight 56 to Atlanta; no doubt will go higher. March contracts, 4.32½ bid. Chicago.
jan21 d1t THOMAS J. MARTIN, Jr.

Why Hesitate?

We have no hesitancy in recommending Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularty is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

Fortune Again Favors a Brave Man.

The how, where and when is pithily told thus:

NEW ORLEANS, December 16, 1878.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of Wm. T. Doty, New York, one-tenth of ticket No. 81,175, Single Number Drawing Extraordinary, Class M, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $100,000, on Tuesday, December 10, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar at the office of H. L. Pham, 319 Broadway, New York, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company. T. M. WESCOAT,
Agent Southern Express Co., N. O., La.
Any further information given by addressing M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans. 236 jan21 d&w1t

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Everyone knows the healing virtues of honey and tar which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20, 1879.

L Cobb, Athens; D B Kahnmiller, N Y; C W Seidell, W S Larendon, Ga; W D Johnson, Griffin; H Brown, Baltimore; Pack Thomas, Louisville; T M Gillingham, Miss H M Morton, Philadelphia; M W Garlington, Washington; L H Holmes, New York; J R Henley, Tenn; L A Baldwin, J W Robinson, Ga; W R Gratz, G A Scaver, J Walton and wife, T C McDermot, S Counter, C Holmes, T R Cherry, W T Fonder, New York; W S Holmes; Athens; D W Miller, Cincinnati; J McCormack, Rochester; W R Boyd, J C Shaw, Savannah; R F Lyon, Macon; W H Powell, W S Johnson, Griffin; W J Brannon, Ga; H Holland, R M Mitchell, Baltimore, W A Maybury, Detroit; J B Albert, Baltimore; J Boykin, Dr A A Brown, H Terry, S C; T W Baxton, Cartersville; S Lemon, Acworth; P D Mallony, Henry Watterson, Ky; L N Pritchard, E B Thompson, Ga; B F Slater, J J Trasher, S C; J B Johnson, Augusta; S E Ellis, J N Bell, J Van Dyke, Ky; C M Featherstone, R R Hargis, S T Carley, Ga; J M Myers, W J Winn, F L Freyer, Marietta; P Stahl, Montghmery; W A Terrell, T Atkinson, F Barnning, Greenville; S C Williams, Mobile; W Trammell, Griffin; W S Hallman, H T Hasserton; J N Thompson, A T Patillo, Dr H H Carry, H C Hanson, F D Bush, Ga; C O Little, J A McCool, Charlotte; C B Tennant, Washington; J C Shaw, C R R.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20, 1879.

W Peters, Baltimore; B A Hazell, Philadelphia; E H Glarnest, St Louis; R K Allenton, New York; D Meyer, Baltimore; H C Shaperd, Boston; R S Rust, Cincinnati; J Simmons, St Louis; F W Akin L T Erwine, H J Erwine, Cartersville; L Houser, St Louis; Rev W Mumford, Md; L H Sneed, Eufaula; S D Chamberlin, Rochester; D F Polk, Philadelphia; C D Jones, New York; R L Bloomfield, Athens; J N Rust, Nashville; M H Shipman St Louis; H H Smith, Rome; J D Hatfield, New York; A O Bacon, Macon; R J Ruth, Baltimore; S A Robbins, Cincinnati; B A Stone, New York; H M Teller, Colorado; S J Kirkwood, Iowa; A CCameron, Wisconsin; J E Bailey, Tenn; A H Garland, Arkansas; J Corer, Wisconsin; W E Creory, Michigan; G W Collison, Colorado; G C Goodham, California; T Martin, Miss Jones, Miss White; Washington; W O Grasty, Va; J P White, Montgomery; T Kneeland, Ga; E H Lewis, R K Carter, New York; M Banning, San Francisco; R Buck-Baltimore; M W Garrison, Ala; F N Back, Delaware; D S Printup, Rome; W K Moore, Dalton; C D Robey O L Myer, New York; L E Dunlap, R I; J Orr, Charlotte; R P Spencer, Columbus; A Ryan, Charleston; R Gwinn, Baltimore; T R Fort and wife, Mrs S R Palmer, R Toombs, Washington, E H Pattle, Miss M A McClure, W E Cardes, T P Janes, Ga; Ha Mason, Richmond; J C Kuhn, Chester, S C.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.

POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money
BROKERS,
No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 20, 1879.

GOLD—Buying.....100 | Selling.....100¾
EXCHANGE—Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....103@104
Georgia 7s.....108@110
Georgia 7s gold..108@110
Georgia 8s.....110@112
So. Car. Gold 6s 80@ 82
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge 106@108
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R...106@108
Mont. & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage...101@103
Atlanta Water... 99@101
Atlanta City 7s.. 99@100
STOCKS—
Georgia R. R..... 74@ 76
Central R.R..... 70@ 72
A. & W. P. R. R.102@104
Atlanta City 8s.. 105@107
Atlanta 10s.....113@115
Augusta City 7s.. 97@100
Savannah City... 65@ 70
Macon City..... 45@ 50
Ga. R. R. 7s.....102@104
Ga. R. R. 6s..... 95